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TWELVE PAGES — ONE RIVAL



ARRIVAL: King Khalid is shown being greeted upon his arrival in Geneva Saturday.

## King meets Bahraini minister

GENEVA, Sept. 2 (SPA) — Bahrain's defense minister, Sheikh Hamad Bin Isa Al-Khalifa, had talks in Geneva Sunday with King Khalid.

Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan and Municipal and Rural Affairs Minister Prince Majed attended the meeting. King Khalid flew to Geneva Saturday on a private visit.

Sheikh Hamad, who is also Bahrain's heir apparent, is on his way to France, where he begins a three-day official visit Monday.

In Taif, it was announced Sunday that King Khalid received a reply message from Turkish President Fahri Koruturk, thanking him for his congratulations on Eid-ul-Fitr.

President Koruturk wished the King health and the Saudi people further progress and prosperity.

Prior to departing Saturday the King received a high ranking delegation from North Yemen led by Assembly Speaker Sheikh Abdullah bin Hussein Al-Aimar.

## Prince Abdullah arrives in Fez

FEZ, Morocco Sept. 2 (SPA) — Second Deputy Premier and Commander of the National Guard, Prince Abdullah arrived here on a private visit to Morocco after attending the 10th anniversary celebrations of the Libyan revolution. (See story Page 3)

Prince Abdullah was invited to attend the celebrations together with many other Arab leaders by President Muammar Qaddafi. He was accompanied by Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Khuwaiter, education minister, and Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani, information minister.

## Blacks plan influence on U.S. policy

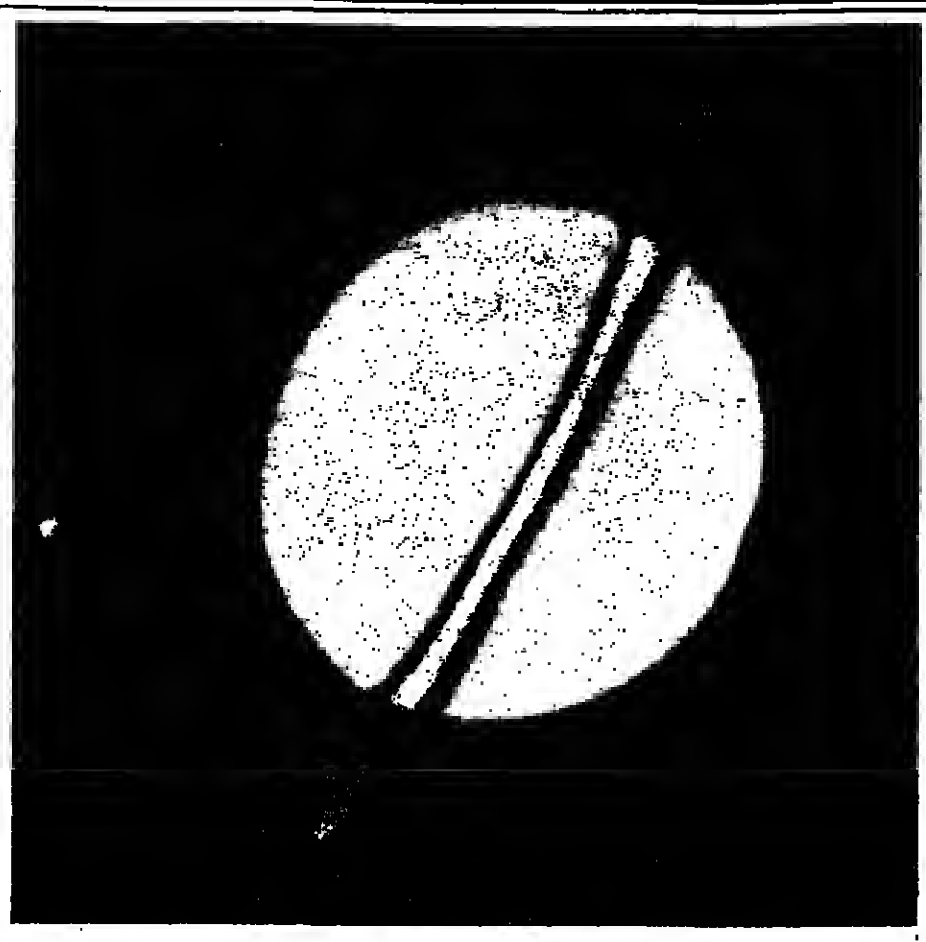
BEIRUT, Sept. 2 (R) — An American black leader was quoted Sunday as saying his community would use its leverage in the coming presidential election to influence U.S. foreign policy on the Middle East.

Joseph Lowery, president of the U.S. Southern Christian Leadership Conference, told the Lebanese magazine *Monday Morning*, "I think our foreign policy has been too heavily influenced by those outside this country and we should pursue a policy in the Middle East which represents not only the best interest of the American people as a whole, but also the best interests of peace and justice in the world."

Lowery, interviewed by telephone, was asked whether he thought Israel was exerting a damaging influence on U.S. foreign policy.

"I think there are some pressures brought to bear by the Israeli government that would not be in the best interests of peace and justice," he said.

Lowery said his organization supported the human rights of Palestinians and Israelis alike.



RINGS OF MYSTERY: The Pioneer spacecraft took this shot as it approached Saturn Thursday. Saturday it successfully threaded its way through the giant planet's rings and swooped low to the planet surface. (See story Back Page)

## Genscher ends M.E. tour

BONN, Sept. 2 (R) — West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher returned Sunday from a tour of the Middle East in which he tried to reconcile Arab leaders to Egypt's peace treaty with Israel.

Genscher, who visited Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Egypt, made no statement upon his return.

President Anwar Sadat Saturday praised Genscher's mission as "a courageous attempt to find a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict."

But Genscher appeared not to have had any success.

Sadat told a press conference he hopes by the end of this year that Egypt would be able to reach an agreement with Israel on Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza.

He said that during his visit to Haifa next week, he will persuade Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin to reach agreement on the Palestinian issue.

Sadat added, "I will insist during my talks with Mr. Begin in Haifa this time to find a solution to the question of Jerusalem."

He described his 60-minute talk with Genscher as "one of the most important I ever held with a West European minister."

"We both agreed that the Palestinians have got the right to self-determination and to speak for themselves," he said.

Sadat expressed disappointment over Arab refusal to participate in Egyptian economic development projects.

He said one Arab country, which he did not name, withdrew its financial aid allocated to a fertilizer factory.

He said, "This Arab country has withdrawn its financing of this project only two and a half months ago. As I am disappointed by this Arab attitude, I am proud to say that Egypt and its people continue building this factory with Egyptian hands and Egyptian money."

He disclosed neither the cost of the project nor the amount of aid withdrawn.

Sadat also expressed his gratitude for the West German technical and financial aid.

Genscher brought with him a strong economic, banking and business delegation.

The delegation held a 90-minute session with Egyptian Economic Minister Hamed Sayeh and Minister of State for Economic Cooperation Gamal Nazer.

## After meeting with minister Fahd pledges Lebanon aid

TAIF, Sept. 2 (Agencies) — Lebanese Defense Minister Josef Skaf had talks Sunday with Crown Prince Fahd and said later that he felt there was much support for Lebanon.

"We are grateful for Saudi Arabia's honorable stand on Lebanon. All our hopes are pinned on the Kingdom," Skaf said.

The Saudi ambassador to Lebanon, Sheikh Ali Al-Sha'er, who also attended the meeting, said that Prince Fahd offered "all possible help jointly with other Arab brothers to fulfill Lebanon's wishes."

Skaf arrived in Taif Saturday night at the same time as an envoy of Lebanese President Elias Sarkis began a Gulf tour to canvas support for an Arab summit to discuss the deteriorating situation in South Lebanon.

Skaf said on his arrival that he intended particularly to discuss with Saudi authorities conditions in South Lebanon.

"Lebanon cannot surmount its ordeal except with the assistance of its Arab brothers, led by the Kingdom," Skaf added.

Meanwhile, in Doha, the ruler of Qatar, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al-Thani, Sunday received a letter from Lebanese President Elias Sarkis dealing with the troubled situation in South Lebanon.

The message was handed to the ruler by Lebanese presidential envoy Rene Moawad, who arrived in Qatar earlier in the day at the start of a Gulf tour.

Official sources said in Beirut that President Sarkis was canvassing for an Arab summit to discuss the South Lebanon situation.

Bot Moawad said only that his mission was to explain to Arab leaders the deteriorating situation in South Lebanon because of Israeli aggression.

"The tragedy in the south is an Arab tragedy which is a joint Arab responsibility," he said.

Moawad is due to visit Saudi Arabia.

## Sadat confers with Begin in Haifa Tuesday

TEL AVIV, Sept. 2 (AP) — President Anwar Sadat makes his third visit to Israel this week, sailing in the Egyptian presidential yacht to Haifa for a two-day "peace festival" and talks with Prime Minister Menachem Begin on tough problems facing Egypt and Israel.

Arriving Tuesday, Sadat will find Haifa decked out in Egyptian flags as he tours industrial zones.

Mrs. Jihan Sadat, making her first visit to Israel, will see special programs tailored to her interest in physical rehabilitation and children's hospitals.



SAUDI-LEBANESE TALKS: Crown Prince Fahd meeting with Lebanese Defense Minister Josef Skaf in Taif Sunday.

Kuwait, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Iraq and Jordan during his nine-day tour.

Moawad earlier this week conveyed a similar message to Syrian President Hafez Assad. He told reporters before leaving Beirut his trip was part of the mission assigned by President Sarkis to explain and discuss "the bitter situation prevailing in South Lebanon."

The suffering there has "reached its limit as a result of the killing, destruction and displacement resulting from Israeli attacks on southern towns and villages," Moawad said.

Official sources had said in Beirut that the messages proposed an Arab summit conference on the situation in South Lebanon.

Meanwhile, Lebanese Prime Minister Selim Hoss called in an interview published Sunday for more financial support to help solve his country's crisis.

Hoss told Amman's daily *Al-Ra'i* that the Arab countries were not extending enough aid to his country.

## Ambush near Mahabad Kurds kill 15 Iran troops

TEHRAN, Sept. 2 (AP) — Kurdish rebels Sunday ambushed a truck carrying 25 revolutionary guards heading towards the Kurdish stronghold of Mahabad, killing 15 of them and wounding two while two doctors were killed in another clash, government press reports said.

The attack on the guardsmen was blamed on members of the outlawed Kurdish Democratic Party, Pirs, the official news agency said.

The agency said six persons were wounded Sunday afternoon by a grenade thrown into a crowd attending the funeral for the guards in Mahabad close to Mahabad where government forces have encircled the city.

Two doctors, members of a medical team, were killed when they were attacked near the Kurdish town of Saqqez, retaken by government forces eight days ago from Kurdish rebels.

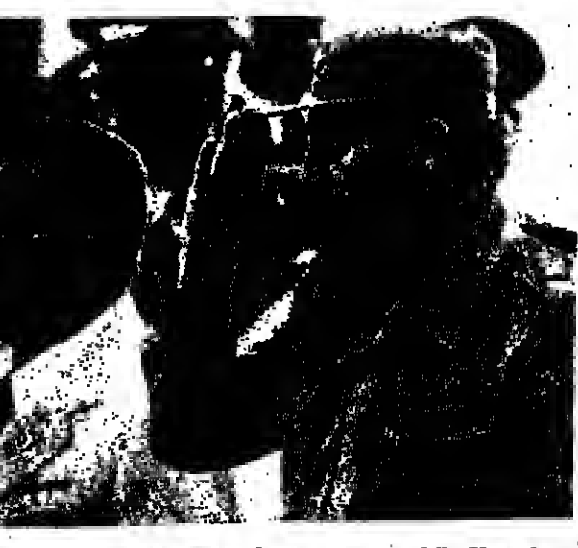
Mahabad was reported calm as Kurdish forces prepared their defenses and held small festivities to bolster the city's morale.

Meanwhile, an undetermined number of government troops were reinforced in what appeared to be a major buildup in preparation for a three-pronged attack on Mahabad to dislodge an estimated 10,000 man Kurdish force.

The city has been surrounded by government forces since last Monday awaiting a decision by government leaders whether to fight their way in or negotiate a settlement with the tough Kurds.

Reporters in Sanandaj where a major military garrison and airfield is located, said Sunday that giant helicopters flew off in the direction of Mahabad, 200 kilometers to the south, ferrying men and supplies.

The government has warned Kurdish leaders and the KDP to let government forces enter Mahabad to reimpose authority or be crushed. But the Kurds vowed they would fight in their bid for autonomy and called on their supporters to prepare for the "battle of their destiny."



SALUTE: Cuban Premier Fidel Castro salutes while Yugoslav President Tito watches during ceremonies welcoming Tito to Havana for the nonaligned summit conference.

## Nonaligned huddle to air Western Saharan dispute

HAVANA, Sept. 2 (AP) — Nonaligned foreign ministers agreed Saturday to put the Western Saharan question on the agenda for next week's summit meeting over the objections of Morocco.

Conference chairman Isidoro Malmierca, Cuba's foreign minister, announced the decision to the

conference after the overwhelming majority of the speakers, mostly from Africa, disputed Morocco's contention that the meeting was not an appropriate forum for the issue.

Morocco argued that the Western Sahara always has been a part of Morocco and that the territory ceased to be a colonial problem when Spain abandoned it.

As many as 60 mostly Third World heads of state and government are expected to attend Monday's opening session.

The movement, founded 24 years ago as an alternative for the Third World during the Cold War, faces a crossroads choice of either maintaining a middle course between the U.S. and the Soviet Union or aligning itself with Soviet foreign policy.

Since the movement largely views itself as a victim of big power politics, the leaders will focus attention on three countries not represented here: the United States, China and the Soviet Union.

## Riyadh, Al-Khobar to have massive new water supplies

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Sept. 2 — Massive increases in the supplies of drinking waters to Riyadh and Al-Khobar will follow two contracts signed in Taif Sunday by Agriculture and Water Minister Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Sheikh.

The major contract, likely to be worth over SR5 billion, is for the construction of desalination units at Jubail. By 1983, the plant will provide 135 million gallons a day (mgd) to Riyadh. The capital now consumes 48 (mgd) of water from very deep wells around the city and from prehistoric reservoirs up to 70 kilometers away.

A separate contract is expected for the construction of a pipeline from Jubail across the Dajana to a mixing station atop the Wasia reservoir, 100 kilometers to the east of Riyadh. The Jubail stream will there be mixed with the 59 mgd which will flow from the Wasia by 1981.

The Jubail plant, known as Jubail II, will also provide 1,000 kilowatts of power through

steam-driven turbines.

The second contract signed Sunday was for the construction of a pipeline to Al-Khobar from the Gulf coast, where Kraftwerk Union of West Germany is beginning site work on a 59 mgd plant under a contract signed in early May. The plant, which will also generate 500 kilowatts of electricity, is expected to cost SR2.5 billion by completion toward the end of 1982.

The pipe will be completed in 42 months with flow to begin in mid-1983.

The pipe contract was to have been awarded with the plant and a housing scheme as a SR4 billion package when tenders were taken at the beginning of 1978. But cost factors led to the splitting of the scheme into three parts.

Client for the projects is the Saline Water Conversion Corporation, of which Dr. Al-Sheikh is chairman.

The Saudi Press Agency, in announcing the contract awards, did not indicate what their cost would be.

## Begin reports to cabinet on secret Romanian visit

JERUSALEM, Sept. 2 (AP) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin reported to his cabinet Sunday on a mysterious meeting last week with a Romanian diplomat, which Israeli newspapers said may have involved an initiative for peace between Israel and Syria.

No cabinet statement was issued immediately after the meeting, and Israeli officials kept a tight lid on the subject of Friday's talk between Begin and Vasile Pungu.

Sources said the Romanian envoy brought a general proposal from Bucharest to mediate a meeting by the Israeli premier and Syrian President Hafez Assad and Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Begin was believed to have given only a general report to the cabinet, fearing that full disclosure of the meeting to his colleagues would result in leaks to the media.

In an unattributed article, the Hebrew language *Yediot Aharonot* reported Sunday that the Romanian envoy told Begin that Syria would make peace in exchange for a full Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Golan Heights.

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## Committee is examining regulation

## Saudi stock exchange to be set up

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Sept. 2 — The government has apparently decided to establish a stock exchange in the Kingdom, and studies are being made on its regulation and operations.

According to *Al-Riyadh* Sunday, the exchange will trade in the stock both of public Saudi firms and of public companies based in other Arab states.

The paper said that a committee has been drawn from the Ministry of Commerce, the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency and the Ministry of Finance and National Economy to examine how transactions will be regulated.

There are now at least 17 joint-stock companies registered in the

Kingdom, and two banks are soon to go public. Semi-state companies with public shares held now or planned for the future include the Jeddah Oil Refinery Company, the Saudi Basic Industries Corporation and the Saudi Arabian Fertilizers Company, according to the Saudi Investment Banking Corporation in Riyadh.

Earlier this year the new bus firm, the Saudi Public Transport Company, invited public subscriptions for five million shares at SR500 million. The company was inundated with applications for three times the number.

It cannot be denied that much of the attraction of SAPICO's issue lay in a government guarantee of a minimum dividend of 15 per cent a year, but equally there is a clear

public demand for the kind of investment offered by public companies.

It is likely that most investors in stock in Saudi Arabia now are interested in capital gains than in generating income. Shares in the Saudi Investment Banking Corporation, for example, started at SR100 each in 1976, but within six months they had soared to SR650. Even when the stock was split three for one, the price of a single share only went down to SR350.

It may well be that with a more widespread system of dealing in

## Medina poor to get land

JEDDAH, Sept. 2 — Governor of Medina Prince Abdul Mohsen says King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd had instructed him to give limited income people land plots.

In accordance with the instruction the governorate is giving the matter its full attention, Prince Abdul Mohsen told *Okaz* Sunday.

There are about 3,000 plots available for limited income people, but the number of applicants has reached 20,000. Prince Abdul Mohsen said that this will only be the first phase.

stock, people will begin to invest to assure income — following principles established for banks run on Islamic lines, taking equity shares rather than the forbidden interest from a bank abroad.

The enthusiasm a stock exchange may well generate can be gauged by the popularity of the Kuwaiti exchange. So many people wanted to invest that the Kuwaiti government announced recently that it would also trade in stock of companies from other countries on the Peninsula. There was a rush of interest before the government announcement was modified to include only those countries with reciprocal arrangements for trading in Kuwaiti stock, which cut out the Kingdom.

Bankers here believe that one of the government's major concerns will be framing regulations to avoid any repetition of the Kuwaiti crash of 1977, when too much money was chasing too few companies — only 33 of them.

At the time, one broker recalled in a newspaper report, "it had become a casino. Everyone wanted a piece of the action, and no one was bothering to read company reports." Some kind of commission, bankers predict, will be set up to govern the exchange.



SHOPPERS: People mill through the Jeddah suq behind the Queen's Building.

## Carelessly dropped

## Cigarette butts start Riyadh fires

JEDDAH, Sept. 2 — Carelessly dropped cigarettes caused fires which destroyed a sanitary ware store in Muraaba and offices in Malaz, Riyadh.

The fires destroyed part of both

buildings before two teams of firemen from Washam and Malaz stations succeeded in putting them out.

Lieutenant Muhammad Abu Al-Muti, who investigated both accidents commented that they were caused by inadequate safety measures and the carelessness of passers-by.

Fire also broke out in a warehouse in Gurayat, Jeddah, owned by Sheikh Hassan Al-Sharbatly. It took two hours to put it out.

The 100 by 200 meter warehouse contained large stocks of wheat.

It was the third fire in the warehouse in a month. The fire was caused by spontaneous combustion, Major Abdul Aziz Faloudah, deputy director of Civil Defense said.

Another fire in a big rubbish tip near the Jawhara Building took three hours to bring under control. Major Faloudah and Lt. Masoud Al-Ghamidi led the team of firemen.

## Car Smashes

JEDDAH, Sept. 2 — An accident involving 12 cars occurred Saturday at Kilo 28 of Saiboukh road in Riyadh. None of the drivers was injured, but the cars were seriously damaged.

## Rules changed on dialling overseas

JEDDAH, Sept. 2 — The Ministry of Posts, Telephones and Telegraph has eased the rules for having a direct dialling link to the international telephone exchange in the country by reducing the minimum quarterly telephone bill from SR. 3000 to SR 1,500.

Until now only those whose bills amounted to SR 3,000 or over were given access to the overseas exchange, enabling them to dial directly from home or office without the operator's assistance.

Deputy PTT Minister for Telephones Faisal Zaidan said Sunday the public will be able to dial overseas telephone numbers directly from March next year. A hundred international lines with Europe and the United States will have been added by then.

Already, 20 per cent of all telephone subscribers can now dial direct.

Meanwhile, Jeddah Telephone Director Rabi Dahlan said that five new telephone exchanges will be built in the city, each with a capacity of 20,000 lines.

In a statement to *Al-Medina* he said a 100 new telephone lines are installed every day. The number is expected to rise soon.

## Holy Koran contest for troops

RIYADH, Sept. 2 (SPA) — A Holy Koran contest for the military and the National Guard will begin Saturday. It will run till Oct. 1 and be held in Riyadh, Jeddah, Dammam, Taif, Arar, Hail, Rafha, Hassa, Najran and a number of National Guard camps. Valuable prizes and cash will be awarded.

## Saudia international fares up

JEDDAH, Sept. 2 — Saudia Saturday added two per cent to its international tickets, as agreed by IATA at its last meeting. The rise does not apply to domestic tickets.

## Import dating rules issued

JEDDAH, Sept. 2 — The Ministry of Commerce has instructed importers of mineral water, and tinned soft drinks to put the production and expiry dates in the containers. Any omission which is not in accordance with the regulation will not be allowed in.

## Jeddah clinics will open

JEDDAH, Sept. 2 — Eight clinics will be opened in southern part of Jeddah soon. They will serve over 100,000 people. There are two other clinics now operating in Jeddah, in the north.

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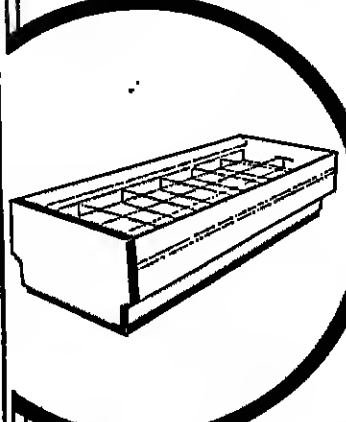
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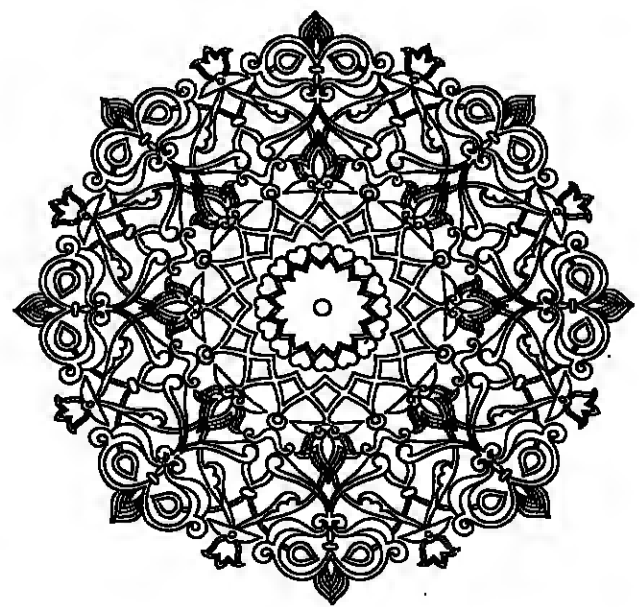
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**Qaddafi declares:****'Arabs determined to liberate land'**

BENGHAZI, Sept. 2 (Agencies) — Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi has renewed his attack on the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and said the Arabs were determined to wipe out the "disgrace" of Israeli-occupied Arab land with blood, fire and steadfastness.

He accused President Anwar Sadat of Egypt of treachery and said he had brought shame on the Arab people.

Col. Qaddafi was speaking in Benghazi Saturday to mark the 10th anniversary of the Sept. 1 revolution which overthrew the monarchy in Libya and brought him to power.

The Arabs were determined to confront and crush the enemy, he said. "We will never surrender. These Israeli-Egyptian agreements cannot change the fact that Palestine is Arab and that the Zionists are invaders."

"The Palestine question could not be resolved by agreements signed under duress. The Arabs were standing fast and were determined to pursue the struggle until Israeli-occupied Arab territory was freed," Qaddafi said.

The Libyan leader praised Syrian, Jordanian and other leaders who had not joined the Egyptian initiative.

Addressing Arab leaders attending the celebrations, he said: "We shall not deceive you and tell you that we support you if you betray Arab unity or the Arab cause or surrender to the enemy and sell out the Arab nation's rights."

Qaddafi said if Syria fell it would mean the collapse of the line of confrontation against Israel, which would be able to thrust deeply into other parts of the Arab world.

"Those who had surrendered had tried to cast doubt on Jordan and suggest that it would also capitulate but the opposite had happened," he said.

Among Arab leaders present were Syrian President Hafez Assad, King Hussein of Jordan, Algerian President Benjedid Chadli, Sheikh Zayed Ben Sultan, president of the United Arab Emirates, South Yemeni President Abdul-Fattah Ismail, Kuwaiti Prime Minister and heir



Col. Muammar Qaddafi

apparent Saad Al-Abdullah Al-Sabah, and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat.

Qaddafi also called on Arabs and Persians to rally under the banner of Islam "to purge Jerusalem and Palestine" of Israelis and Americans.

He praised Iran's Ayatollah Khomeini as "the great Islamic leader" who cut off the lifeline

(oil) to Israel and South Africa. "The victory of the Iranian people against imperialism is a triumph for the whole Arab nation," he said.

"We are expecting the day when we can all move forward under the banner of Jihad (holy war) to purge Jerusalem and Palestine, the places blessed by God and desecrated by the Israelis, by the Americans and by the conspirators," he added.

Qaddafi said Arabs and the Persians had defeated enemies in the past and built a civilization and "history will necessarily repeat itself."

In a veiled attack on the United States, Qaddafi said: "The Arab nation has a potential of 20 million soldiers who are capable of wiping out the enemy despite its support from the United States."

"Libya has the resolution to fight to overcome the enemy and achieve Arab unity," he added.

Qaddafi later took the salute at a parade of thousands of Libyan troops backed by Soviet-built tanks and rockets.

Included in the parade were units representing other Arab and African countries, including Syria, Algeria, Jordan, South Yemen, Togo and the United Arab Emirates.

There were also units of Palestinians and members of African groups including the Southwest Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) and the African National Congress (ANC).



HOLY CITY: The spiritual leader of the Iranian revolution Ayatollah Khomeini is now living in the holy city of Qom, the center of the Islamic movement. Over 400 religious leaders are buried in the city.

**Dissidents said trying to trigger Syria unrest**

BEIRUT, Sept. 2 (AP) — Dissident religious groups in northern Syria have been trying to foment unrest against the regime of President Hafez Assad, sources here said Sunday.

Assad is absent from Syria, heading to the nonaligned states conference in Havana after attending the Sept. 1 revolution festivities in Libya.

These dissidents, it appears, were banking on Assad's absence to trigger a wave of shooting and bomb blasts in the northern Syrian port of Latakia and the city of Aleppo, the second largest in that country.

These sources claimed that a seaside resort and "the Popular Theater" were firebombed in Latakia by unidentified elements who also blasted a number of civilian cars.

**Egypt says:****Israel overproducing Sinai oil**

CAIRO, Sept. 2 (AP) — Israel is heavily overproducing oil wells which it is slated to return to Egypt in three months, Oil Minister Ahmad Ezzedine Hilal said Sunday.

In a statement to the Middle East News Agency, Hilal said the Israelis are pumping out almost double the amount of oil the wells can sustain for prolonged life.

The wells, in a site offshore from Sinai known as the Alma Field, were developed by Israel after it occupied the peninsula in 1967. Under the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, they are to be handed over to Egypt Nov. 25.

Hilal said the wells were now producing 38,000 barrels a day. As soon as the Egyptians take over, production will be reduced to 20,000 barrels a day and perhaps less, Hilal said.

Independent sources here said the Israelis were intent on pumping out as much oil as they can before relinquishing the field. This limited the ability to prolong the life of the field by using techniques such as "secondary recovery," the sources said.

Under this method, production rates are lower but are prolonged by the injection of water into the

oil reservoirs to force more oil to the surface.

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**Zia Ul-Haq charged with bid to eliminate Bhutto's party**

QUETTA, Pakistan, Sept. 2 (R) — The Pakistan People's Party (PPP) formed by executed former Premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto has accused President Zia Ul-Haq of trying to eliminate it from the country's political life.

Acting Secretary General Farouk Leghari Saturday told a press conference after a meeting of the central executive that new regulations introduced by the president on Thursday were illegal, unconstitutional and aimed solely at destroying the party.

The PPP was formed by Bhutto who was executed in April for ordering the killing of a political opponent in 1974.

Yahya Bakhtiar, former attorney-general and Bhutto's chief defense lawyer, said the PPP Executive Committee had decided to take the government to court over the new regulations. Before leaving for the Havana



Gen. Zia Ul-Haq

nonaligned summit, Zia announced his military government would introduce regulations banning any party threatening the status of the armed forces and the Islamic ideology of Pakistan. Parties would also be prohibited if

they did not hold elections at all levels or were found to receive funds from abroad.

Most of the changes seem directed at the PPP which has been accused of receiving foreign support. The new rules, if implemented in full, are likely to take several months and have called into question Zia's intention of actually holding general elections on schedule.

The PPP is the first political party to have come out in opposition to the new regulations. Since Bhutto's death, the party has won widespread support and is thought likely to win a parliamentary majority in the November poll.

The executive committee Saturday passed a resolution charging Zia with trying to mutilate and ultimately destroy the constitution and thus the federation of Pakistan itself.

It urged Pakistanis to defeat the machinations of the government. "No one can ban the votes of 75 million people and destroy their hopes and ideals. No one can rule without the consent of the people," the party said.

**Protest**

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP) — About 50 persons, most of them members of the Pakistan Committee for Democracy and Justice, gathered in front of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Saturday afternoon to protest the arrival of President Zia Ul-Haq.

The protestors carried signs reading "we want democracy," "down with military junta in Pakistan," and "restore the freedom of the press."

Zia arrived on his way to the Havana conference.

**Iran reports cholera outbreaks**

TEHRAN, Sept. 2 (R) — The Ministry of Health Sunday announced outbreaks of cholera in Tehran. The official Pars news agency quoted the ministry as warning people against eating fruit and vegetables which had not been disinfected.

**Arafat sends note to India premier**

NEW DELHI, Sept. 2 (R) — A special emissary of Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat met India's caretaker Premier Charan Singh Saturday. Khalid Al-Shaikh handed Singh a letter from Arafat. The contents were not disclosed. The PLO official arrived in India after visits to Indonesia, Malaysia and Bangladesh.

**Omani group visits Singapore**

BAHRAIN, Sept. 2 (R) — A military delegation from Oman left Sunday for a three-day official visit to Singapore, the Gulf News Agency reported from Muscat. It said the delegation, led by the defense ministry undersecretary, Col. Salim Abdullah Alhazali, will discuss the strengthening of bilateral relations.

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## Vance may discuss with Gromyko issue of soldiers in Cuba

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (R) — U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance may raise American concern about Soviet troops in Cuba with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko when the two meet at the United Nations General Assembly later this month, U.S. officials said Saturday.

One official said it would be common sense for the issue to come up if the matter is not resolved by then.

The State Department said Friday it had evidence that between 2,000 and 3,000 Soviet combat troops were in Cuba and said Washington had voiced serious concern about the presence.

Cuba has not commented officially on the claims but Cuban officials have privately dismissed them as a fantasy.

Two U.S. senators have urged that the Senate debate on ratifying

the strategic arms limitation treaty (SALT II) be held up until the troops issue is resolved.

Carter administration officials have stressed that the Soviet troops do not constitute a threat to the U.S. and have discouraged speculation that the issue has the same explosive potential as the 1962 Cuban missile crisis.

But it is the second diplomatic brush between Washington and Moscow within a week. The other was the dispute over Soviet ballerina Lyudmila Vlasova last weekend.

In that incident U.S. authorities refused to let Miss Vlasova's aircraft leave New York's Kennedy Airport for three days until they interviewed her to determine if she wanted to leave the country or stay with her husband, Bolshoi Ballet star Alexander Godunov.

The State Department said Friday it did not know why the Soviet troops were in Cuba and said it was pursuing its investigation of their mission.

There were suggestions that the troops had been sent to strengthen Cuban defenses because of the tens of thousands of Cuban troops operating in Africa and elsewhere.

Sen. Richard Stone, a Florida Democrat, has asserted that the Russian presence was aimed at intimidating Latin American governments and might help rebel movements in several countries.



Secretary Vance

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## After one-month recess Congress to tackle controversial issues

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (R) — The new strategic arms treaty (SALT II), energy legislation and aid to Chrysler dominate the calendar when Congress resumes work this week after a month-long recess.

Each is a complex issue surrounded by controversy and the outcome cannot be predicted with any certainty.

SALT II has already been subjected to a month of intensive examination during hearings of the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services committees.

The Foreign Relations Committee is planning additional hearings beginning Wednesday, opening day of the congressional session, before formally voting on the treaty and sending it to the full Senate for debate in October.

When Congress recessed in early August, it also left incomplete most of President Jimmy Carter's program to deal with the energy crisis.

A tax on windfall profits made by oil companies either as a result of Carter's decision earlier this year to phase out price controls from domestically produced oil or from future increases in world prices. A 60 percent tax has been approved by the House of Representatives. The Senate Finance Committee is expected to send a weaker version to the Senate.

Carter's plan for standby Commission set up

This debate is certain to include a close examination of Carter's spending plans for both nuclear and conventional weapons.

Several senators, as well as former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, have called for a major new U.S. defense build-up to accompany SALT II.

authority to ration gasoline in an emergency. The House approved a rationing plan before adjourning, but said it would be implemented only if oil supplies fell 20 percent. The Senate plans to deal with the issue on its return.

A government initiative to develop synthetic fuels. The House has already approved a program, but environmental concerns and pressure from oil-state senators might result in the plan being scaled down in the Senate.

Both the House and Senate banking committees are expected to give priority to plans to rescue the Chrysler Corporation from possible bankruptcy and the loss of some 500,000 jobs.

Chrysler, which suffered from a second-quarter loss of more than \$200 million has asked for \$1 billion worth of tax relief.

The Carter administration, however, is considering loan guarantees rather than tax credits.

The Chrysler rescue, the energy legislation and numerous other bills must be fitted in the Senate schedule that must also accommodate at least a month's debate on SALT.

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DEFECTOR: A U.S. attorney answers reporters' questions recently for his client, Russian ballet dancer Aleksander Godunov, who defected to the United States. Washington and Moscow had a diplomatic row over the dancer's wife, whose flight was kept at Kennedy airport by U.S. immigration officials until they had interviewed her. She returned to Moscow.

## Polish dissidents form party

## Bonn rally marks WWII anniversary

BONN, Sept. 2 (Agencies) — West Germans have commemorated with appeals and pledges for peace the 40th anniversary of the blitzkrieg attack against Poland which unleashed World War II.

More than 12,000 mainly left-wing demonstrators marched on Bonn Saturday, demanding "secure peace" — and the arms race "in what police described as a peaceful mass protest in Hofgarten, a picturesque park in the center of town."

Many of the demonstrators displayed posters aimed against Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian Christian Social Union leader. The conservative opposition chose to oppose Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in next year's general elections. Others attacked the Nazi past of Carl Carstens, West Germany's fifth postwar president elected July 1 over the objection of the ruling coalition to his country's highest, but largely ceremonial post.

The 64-year-old law professor, a stout critic of former Chancellor Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik, said he was a Nazi storm trooper for two years and joined the Nazi Party in 1940.

After the war, an Allied de-Nazification court cleared Carstens of any involvement in the Nazi atrocities.

Meanwhile in Warsaw, Polish dissidents led a torchlight march through the town Saturday night to commemorate the start of the war and told a big rally they had formed a political party.

The name of the party, emblazoned on a banner at the head of the march, was the Confederation of Independent Poland. A leaflet handed to onlookers said its aim was the independence of Soviet-occupied Poland.

The march and party were organized by dissidents previously active in a strongly nationalist group called the Human and Civil Rights Defense Movement

(ROPCO). About 3,000 people joined the march.

They walked about one kilometer to the tomb of the Unknown Soldier on the capital's vast Victory Square, where the leaders, carrying Polish flags, lighted torches and banners, laid a wreath.

It was the third major unauthorized march in nine months, all organized by the same dissidents.

One was held last November on the 60th anniversary of Polish independence and the other only a month ago on the 35th anniversary of the Warsaw uprising against German occupation.

## Tours camps in Hong Kong

## Mondale lauds fleet help on refugees

HONG KONG, Sept. 2 (AP) — U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale praised the U.S. 7th Fleet for saving Vietnamese refugees from drowning and told crewmen aboard the carrier Midway Sunday that they gave "life" to the American values of decency, compassion and social justice.

Standing on the flight deck of the 65,000-ton carrier, anchored in Hong Kong's harbor, Mondale also reaffirmed America's determination to remain a Pacific power.

"Let no one be mistaken," he declared. "The United States will remain a Pacific power. Our Asian alliances contribute to regional stability and we are strengthening them. The freedom of Pacific sea lanes is vital to our security, and we are protecting them. Our trade with Pacific nations is crucial, and we are expanding it. Our relations with China contribute to world stability, and we are advancing them."

Mondale praised the "great humanitarian work" of the 7th Fleet in helping refugees and told the sailors and aviators they were fulfilling the highest responsibilities of Americans — "saving lives." He added: "What you're doing is America at its best."

At a news conference shortly afterward, the vice president brushed aside criticism by some Asian leaders who maintain the 7th Fleet's rescue operations are acting as "a magnet" to lure more Vietnamese to flee the country.

First, he said, the figures show a substantial drop in the Vietnamese exodus since the fleet was deployed in late July after the United Nations conference on refugees in Geneva. He hoped Hanoi would make the temporary reduction in the exodus a permanent halt.

Second, he said, letting hundreds of refugees drown to discourage others from leaving isn't "a civilized response to a profound human problem."

"I personally believe one of the best things our government has done in a long time is to simply do the human thing and use our skilled military sailors and pilots to seek them out, find them, help them — and we've saved a lot of lives," Mondale said.

Early Sunday, the vice president said, the USS White Plains picked up 18 refugees off the coast of the Philippines who had been at sea for 15 days with only a cheap wrist compass and a crude map torn out of a geography book.

This raised the total picked up by the 7th Fleet to 228. He noted that fleet vessels had helped 394 other "boat people" and 13 other boats. "The other day they found one man bobbing in the ocean, who said his boat had been attacked by pirates and 9 others had lost their lives," he said.

S. Africa to reassess security laws

PRETORIA, Sept. 2 (AP) — The South African government has appointed a five-man commission to review the "necessity, adequacy, fairness and efficacy" of the internal security laws under which citizens can be convicted, detained without trial or banned.

Saturday's official proclamation of the commission, to be headed by Supreme Court Justice P.J. Rabie, follows an announcement two weeks ago by Justice Minister Alwyn Schlebusch that he would look into these laws.

There are currently more than a dozen laws, with many amendments, dealing with internal security. These range from the Suppression of Communism Act through the Terrorism Act, which since 1967 has permitted indefinite detention of suspected terrorists.

Schlebusch's announcement was his first major action since he replaced Jimmy Kruger last June. Kruger was known as a hard-lining, ruthless minister, while Schlebusch — like other key members of Prime Minister Pieter Botha's cabinet — is regarded as "verligte," or enlightened.

His promise of a new study of security laws two weeks ago set off widespread speculation on the direction the government may take.

Many members of the ruling National Party have welcomed the commission simply to bring order to the confusing array of security legislation. But some liberals have also expressed hope that the panel

will take a broad look at the entire policy of detaining opponents.

The published terms suggest the government may be prepared to take the broad view. The proclamation gave the commission the widest field: "to inquire into and to report and make recommendations on the necessity, adequacy, fairness and efficacy of legislation to the internal security of the Republic of South Africa."

Many of these laws were passed over the years in reaction to specific challenges, problems or events. In fact, one law — the General Law Amendment Act no. 37 of 1963 — was passed specifically to keep black nationalist Robert Sobukwe in jail after he completed a court-ordered three-year term.

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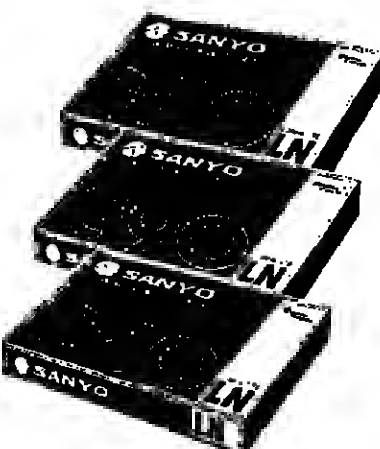
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## The Somali return to democracy

By Farouk Luqman

JEDDAH — Ninety nine per cent of the eligible Somali voters have apparently approved of the constitution drawn up by the government to signal the return of democratic rule to their country.

While such extremely high percentages and voter turnout have become rightly suspect in the Arab world—especially when they are quoted to support the re-election of a military dictator—they should be taken seriously this time for one good reason. The majority of the Somalis are fed up with military rule which they have had since 1969 when army commander Siad Barre staged a coup d'etat—then very much in vogue in Africa—and overthrew the democratic government of President Abdul Rashid Shermarke and his popular Premier Muhammad Ibrahim Egal.

The Somalis had been independent from both Britain and Italy since 1960 and, until the coup, the country had been a model of democratic rule in Africa. They had a lively and free press, a fearless judiciary and a popularly elected parliament whose members basked in the sun of Westminster-type debates and question times.

Unfortunately, the administration was somewhat corrupt and foreign aid from the West and the Arab world was meagre. Prolonged droughts compounded the misery of the farmers and shepherds on whom the country depended for foreign exchange earnings.

The army struck in a much-vaunted bid to end all that and usher in a period of economic prosperity. Barre was at first welcomed heartily in the hope that he would eliminate corruption and intensify the search for foreign aid.

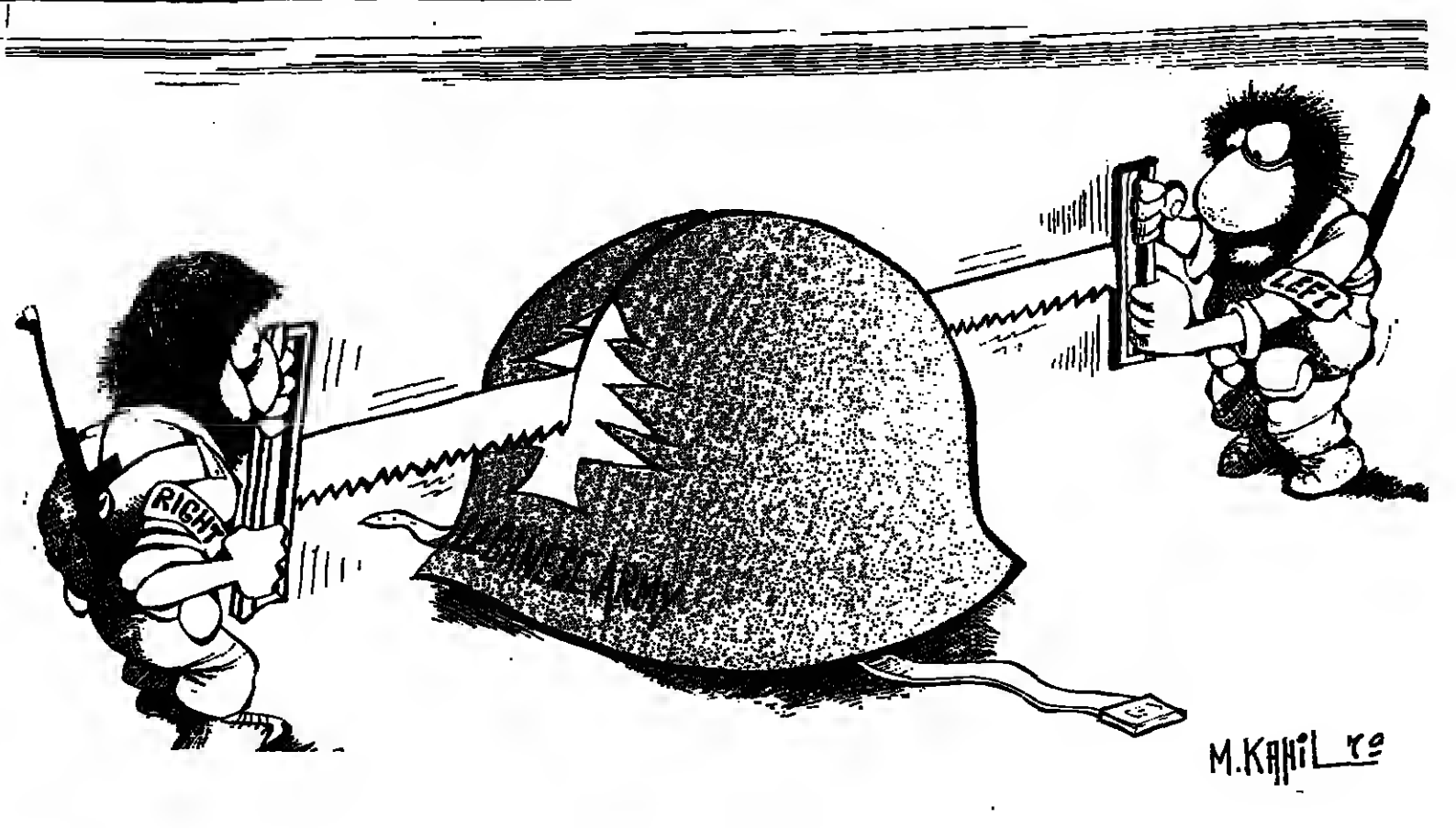
But, while Barre eliminated corruption, he also made the fatal mistake of imposing socialism on an unwilling and staunchly Muslim people who detested nationalizations and the influx of Soviet and Cuban personnel who followed in the wake of so-called "scientific socialism."

To make up for lack of support for its domestic policies, the government, which really meant a combination of the army and the sole ruling party, looked for help in foreign policy. It joined the Arab League and launched a costly campaign to regain its lost territories in Ethiopia, the former French Somaliland, and the Kenyan-ruled North Frontier District ceded by the British government to the then Crown Colony of Kenya.

Barre nearly retrieved the Ethiopian-controlled Ogaden but he did not reckon with Soviet pride and their long-term commitment to Mengistu Mariam of Ethiopia. The Soviets brought in Cubans to turn the Somali tide and then let the Ethiopians raid Somali cities by way of additional humiliation. Since then Barre's star in the country has been in a state of partial eclipse.

With the economy in a shambles, the army demoralized and the people disillusioned, a way out had to be found and the logical one was a promise to restore democracy which the Somalis still cherished and longed for. Hence the considerable turnout in favor of a return to parliamentary life and, presumably, to a free press and judiciary which is beyond the reach of the executive branch.

It was, therefore, quite refreshing for a government, particularly a military dictatorship, to admit publicly that ninety nine per cent of the people did not want it to remain in office and would rather be ruled by their own directly elected representatives. For all his mistakes, this means Barre will be remembered for having been one of the rare breed of military rulers who have willingly relinquished power in favor of the people. That is, provided that the constitution is carried out and democracy is restored on a sound basis—and quickly too.



## Rolling on the river with Jimmy

By Anthony Holden

ST LOUIS — "It has nothing this-worldly about it, nothing to hang a threat or a worry upon," wrote Mark Twain of the Mississippi River. "It is always as tranquil and reposeful as dreamland."

It wasn't last week. With what wild surmise would Huckleberry Finn have surveyed the scene as the President of the United States dropped by to solicit his vote? The Jimmy Carter re-election bandwagon, he might well have thought, keeps on rolling along.

It was supposed to be a vacation, if any normal human being spends his summer holidays making six speeches a day, kissing babies, shaking thousands of hands, holding public meetings and radio phone-ins, then it was a vacation, Jimmy Carter chose to spend his week off this summer sailing through the three states holding crucial early primaries next year.

A few months ago, some 140 normal human beings did book themselves a pleasant summer vacation—sailing the 700 majestic miles of the Mississippi from St. Paul to St. Louis aboard an ancient sternwheel paddle-boat, *The Delta Queen*. Among them were the John Bakers and the John Works of St. Paul, two friendly couples sharing a retirement celebration.

Two weeks ago, having shelled out \$ 980 per person on their "second honeymoons", the Bakers and the Works learned that they had been pitched out of their grade A cabins. Fifteen other couples were bucked off the boat altogether. They were making way for the President, his wife and daughter, a "skeleton" White House staff of 30, and a rotating daily pool of eight Washington journalists.

Those left aboard the Queen enjoyed a somewhat disrupted week away from it all. The boat made many an unscheduled stop along the way so that the man in cabin 339 could seize the newly-installed public address system and cry to the crowd on the river bank: "Don't you think we live in a great country? Together, we can make it even greater. Will you help me? Thank you, I love you."

From a distance the *Delta Queen* looked a truly

romantic vision: the last of the old Mississippi paddle-steaders, stars and stripes flying, the steam organ belting out "Old Man River", "Dixie" and other such appropriate golden oldies, the giant rear wheel churning through the placid sheen of the mile-wide river.

When it approached the river bank, however, the atmosphere changed. The calypso, still endearingly out of tune, began to play "God Bless America", "The Stars and Stripes", even "Hail to the Chief". On the white wood-frame roof stood those sharp-suited men in dark glasses, equipped with walkie-talkies, giant binoculars and bulging hips. Large bullet-proof cars gathered on the quay.

Bullying coastguard patrol boats kept the accompanying flotilla at bay. "Three hundred yards minimum distance" bellowed the tannoy. "Mister, will you move your boat away, or shall we?"

Fierce sunlight alternated with thunderous rain as the slight, familiar figure edged along the walkway to the microphone. "Hello, Keokuk, Iowa. Thank you for coming to greet us today. We've got the greatest country in the world, and if you'll help me..."

Carter was at it night and day. Advance launches checked the size of waiting crowds to see if they were worth an unscheduled stop. Most nights the publicity people would get him out of bed to shout a passing greeting to a gaggle of the curious grass-roots. "This is a non-partisan trip," he insisted. "People have come out to see the President, not Jimmy Carter."

It was tempting to agree, if only because it was hard to believe that this grinning, rain-soaked figure in T-shirt, blue jeans and sneakers was the President of the United States. "Hello, Fort Madison, I love ya" shrilled his disembodied, singsong voice through the gathering darkness. Could this be the leader of the free world?

The first morning, he was up jogging—as usual—at 6.30 am. There were for the first and only time, complaints from the other passengers, rudely awakened from their holiday sleep. Thereafter, the President stopped the boat, stripped down and went ashore at dawn each day to run his statutory five miles in 35 minutes—faster, he told his doctor,

than he could manage when running for his naval college a generation ago.

At 54, Carter was one of the youngest passengers aboard. Mississippi riverboat rides, for some reason, are the preserve of senior citizens, which means that the entertainment aboard the *Delta Queen* consists of checkers, bingo, whist drives and singalongs. The President, by all accounts, proved a poor contestant.

Daughter Amy, however, joined in with a will, organizing the few other children on board, and kicking up a fuss when the purser refused to call back for her the one library copy of *Tom Sawyer*.

The First Lady, Rosalynn Carter, seemed even less on holiday than the President, seizing the microphone from him when he ran out of platitudes, and delaying the boat for two hours in Burlington, Iowa, so she could have her hair done.

Her husband, to beguile the time, went fishing again—and returned, as he did every day, empty-handed. "I'm a better President than I am a fisherman," he declared to the citizens of Burlington, a straw-poll of whom appeared to think this a matter for debate.

Carter had been addressing them on the subject of his energy campaign, the official pretext for the trip—which meant that the taxpayer, rather than the President or the Democratic Party, was footing the bill. "Yes, Amy's violin-playing has improved" and "no, there is no more beautiful countryside in America than you folks have here" were typical answers to questions on the oil shortage.

Palestine and its place in the growing Middle East crisis seemed far, far away as the detested but inescapable Washington press corps kept plying him with questions about the real world. What, for instance, about Ambassador Robert Strauss's ill-bumored return from his abortive talks in Jerusalem and Cairo? "You'd better ask the Vice-President about that."

"We welcome President Carter," said the *Quad City Times*, as did every newspaper along his route. "But, to put it bluntly, we wish he had remained in Washington. There is much to be done there."

Back aboard the *Delta Queen*, 1980 around the next corner, Jimmy Carter played chopsticks on the calypso as the Lebanon burned. — (OFNS)

## THE NONALIGNED MEETING

The leaders of the world's nonaligned states, some eighty-four nations comprising around two billion of the world population, are to meet in Havana this third of September. They would be forgiven, as they reflect on their gathering, a sense of frustration or even bitter irony, when they compare the vast chunk of the world they represent with their actual influence on the international scene.

The movement of nonaligned nations was founded to provide a counterweight for the influence of the Eastern and Western blocs, in their division of world power. Yet with time, hardly more than name remains of the older hopes. The movement is in decay, with most of its members occupied with struggles among and within themselves; with pressures to fall under the influence of this or that camp taking their toll; with the emergence of the two superpowers and the even narrower concentration of world power into their hands.

The long march of the movement from the first brave hopes of the 1955 meeting in Bandung to the present passed through many stages. Yet it is certain that it never lived a period of vigour equal to that beginning. In 1961, it had its first summit meeting, affirming the independence of the participants in the face of the escalating Cold War between the world giants. The second met in Cairo in 1964, with President Nasser among its leading lights. In the second half of the 1960s the movement passed one of its lowest phases, as a result of the Arab-Israeli war and the changes in Latin America. The 1970 meeting was held in the absence of both Nasser and Nehru from the scene. It is arguable that their demise was the hardest blow the movement suffered.

The fourth and fifth meetings in 1973 and 1976 marked the beginning of a new, slightly more hopeful phase. The dangers to the movement's present unity of purpose has not dented its leaders' determination to preserve it and inject it with new blood.

One thing to note on the march from Bandung to Havana. At the beginning and well into the middle phase of the movement, Egypt, especially Nasser's Egypt, was instrumental in getting it going. Sadat's Egypt at present is aiding its process of decay, through the divisive separate peace Sadat is pursuing with the Israelis.

meet a deteriorating security situation.

In its editorial, *Okaz* stressed that Jimmy Carter was following the same policy towards the Palestinian problem charted, long ago, as he himself recently admitted, by his predecessors.

Dwelling on U.S. efforts to prompt Rumania to arrange secret talks between Syria and Israel, it said that, "talk or no talk, the resolution of the Mideast problem resided in the understanding of its nature. The problem is a comprehensive one that could not be solved on the basis of separate, bilateral talks. First of all, Israel must withdraw from territory it invaded in 1967. It must also recognize the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, foremost among which are their right to determine their own future and to statehood. Israel must bow before the will of world public opinion which had understood the justness of the Palestinian struggle and recog-

nized that the Palestine Liberation Organization was the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

"World public opinion also must admit that the Arab countries have done all that they could for peace, while insisting on the recovery of their rights and shrines. Hence they will keep striving until such rights were re-established," the paper said.

It is only this very understanding which could conduce to peace in the area, the paper concluded. *Al-Medina* issued a scathing attack against the holding of the nonaligned conference in Cuba. It recalled a U.S. State Department Statement to the effect that a two to three thousand troop Soviet brigade was now in Cuba. The Soviet soldiers were to replace their Cuban comrades recently dispatched to Africa, Southern Arabia and other regions on combat missions.

The statement coincided with

the anger and resentment of most of the nonaligned states caused by the Cuban proposal of a resolution that would place the whole movement in the Soviet orbit.

The editorialist underlined that the nonaligned movement was born at a time Third World countries had just or were about to free themselves from the shackles of colonialism. "The Communist camp then tried to pose as the champion of independence. But the newly independent states did not take long to discover that Soviet and Western colonialist aims did not differ much. It proved even more greedy."

*Al-Jadid* expressed its optimism about peace prospects in the Middle East, now that intensive efforts to win over international recognition of the legitimacy of Palestinian rights were topping the news everywhere.

It congratulated itself that Zionist efforts to kill the pro-Palestinian trend which, though

the reality of power in the hands of the white minority.

The present Zimbabwe Rhodesia constitution, described by Commonwealth leaders as 'defective' does just that. Smith's 28 Rhodesian Front parliamentarians can block any major constitutional change and control of the army, police, civil service and judiciary remains with the white minority.

Correcting these defects is one of the principal tasks of the London conference. But Smith and the second Rhodesian Front member of the bishop's 12-man team, Finance Minister David Smith, can be expected to fight to retain entrenched white privilege.

Even if Muzorewa and his fellow black delegates reach agreement with the Patriotic Front on a new constitution it is difficult to see how the Bishop can get it endorsed in the Zimbabwe Rhodesia Parliament unless Smith and his fellow whites are convinced.

The third difficulty in the past few days arises from the statement of the Patriotic Front co-leaders Nkomo and Robert Mugabe following their meeting in Dar-es-Salaam last week. While accepting that 'the process of achieving an acceptable constitutional agreement is necessarily a movement from war to peace' and accepting the invitation to

the London meeting, the Patriotic Front rejects some of the proposals made by Britain.

Their statement said that the guerrilla alliance rejected the proposed constitutional framework made public a fortnight ago by Whitehall. They said that Britain was unacceptable as an 'impartial' force to supervise elections, that parliamentary seats reserved for minorities on basis of colour was 'repugnant to the principles of democracy' and the Patriotic Front also rejected Britain's suggestion of a ceasefire during the conference.

The optimistic view in diplomatic circles and among senior frontline officials is that the statement represents little more than preconference posturing. Hard, seemingly inflexible, positions are being struck. But once the conference begins greater flexibility will be shown.

On one of the rejected points there may be merit in this view. In private, senior Patriotic Front officials indicate greater flexibility on the question of reserved seats for whites. But they stress that they find the concept both racially and genuinely repugnant.

But on the questions of a ceasefire before the outcome of a successful conference and Britain's 'impartiality' as the elections supervisor there is no discernible flexibility.

## No bed of roses at Rhodesia summit

By David Martin

LUSAKA — The difficulties facing the Rhodesian constitution conference beginning in London on September 10 have been highlighted and somewhat exacerbated by a series of events in the past two weeks.

The latest of these are the Rhodesian raids, presumably sanctioned by Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa, on seven camps in Zambia.

The Rhodesians say that the attacks were on guerrilla bases. Zambia says they were refugee camps. But irrespective of these claims and counter-claims the raids can only serve to harden the attitudes of the leader of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), Joshua Nkomo, on the eve of the London meeting.

Muzorewa's decision to include his predecessor, Ian Smith, in his delegation for London poses further difficulties. Britain, while insisting it was not exerting pressure on the Muzorewa to exclude Smith, was quietly telling him that Smith's presence in London would be 'unhelpful'.

The Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance, the five African frontline States and, the indications are, Britain itself, are insistent that an internationally acceptable independent constitution cannot leave

## saudi press review

Newspapers Sunday focussed on King Khalid's trip to Geneva, and his airport meeting with North Yemeni Assembly Speaker Sheikh Abdullah Al-Ahmar before leaving. They also reported the arrival in Taif of a Lebanese envoy with a message for the King from President Sarkis.

Other items given prominence were Yugoslav President Tito's notifying PLO Chairman Arafat of the success of his mediation with Washington, a Palestinian leader criticizing President Carter's statements on Palestinian statehood, the United States' encouragement of Rumania to arrange secret talks between Syria and Israel, a new Baath (Resurrection) party established in Israel, the meeting of Gulf oil ministers in Kuwait this month, Iranian Premier Bazargan tendering his resignation to protest Khomeini's policies, and the Ugandan government's adoption of stringent security measures to

meet a deteriorating security situation.

In its editorial, *Okaz* stressed that Jimmy Carter was following the same policy towards the Palestinian problem charted, long ago, as he himself recently admitted, by his predecessors.

Dwelling on U.S. efforts to prompt Rumania to arrange secret talks between Syria and Israel, it said that, "talk or no talk, the resolution of the Mideast problem resided in the understanding of its nature. The problem is a comprehensive one that could not be solved on the basis of separate, bilateral talks. First of all, Israel must withdraw from territory it invaded in 1967. It must also recognize the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, foremost among which are their right to determine their own future and to statehood. Israel must bow before the will of world public opinion which had understood the justness of the Palestinian struggle and recog-

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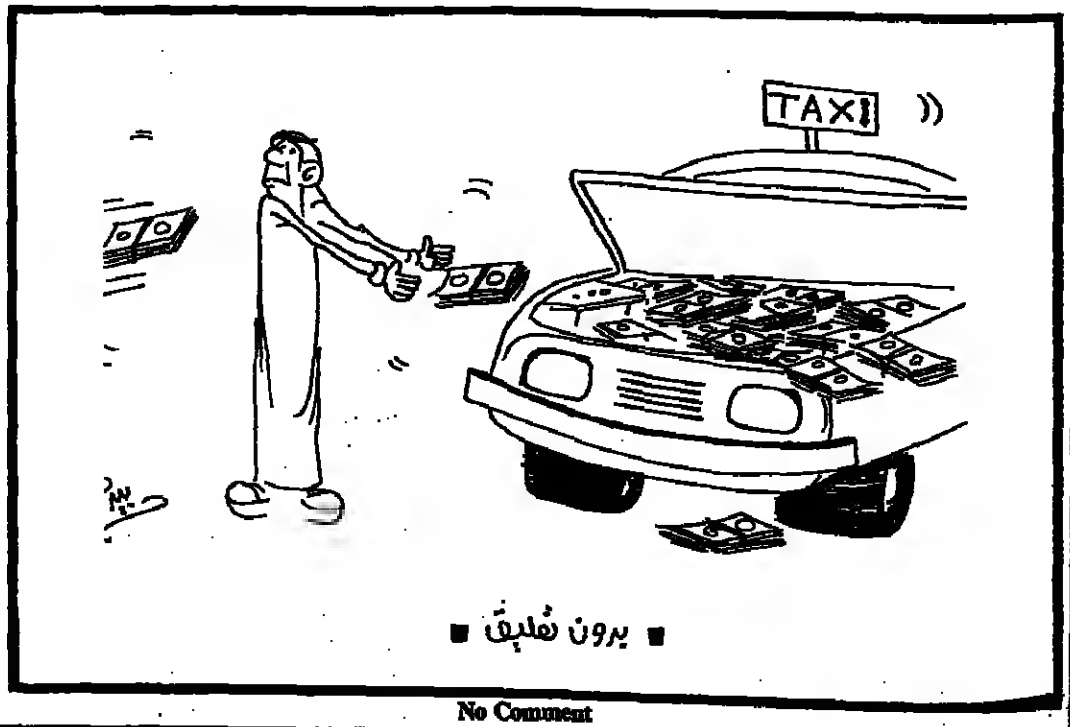
*Al-Jadid* expressed its optimism about peace prospects in the Middle East, now that intensive efforts to win over international recognition of the legitimacy of Palestinian rights were topping the news everywhere.

It congratulated itself that Zionist efforts to kill the pro-Palestinian trend which, though

followed by the United States for a time, led to the ousting of that country's U.S. ambassador, had reached a dead end.

*Al-Riyadh* editorial lambasted Egyptian Premier Mustafa Khalil for what it termed a shameful declaration calling upon the Palestinian resistance to abandon all arms and present the world with a picture of a defenseless people seeking justice.

The newspaper said Khalil's statement followed "the logic of angels in a society of devils." What happened to the consciences of the Americans and the Europeans and the Jews when Israeli warplanes devastated Egyptian schools killing hundreds of defenseless children before they turned their full wrath on the Palestinian refugees in their tent camps? "Where is that international conscience and righteous indignation that he is talking about now that Israeli warplanes are massacring civilians in southern Lebanon?"





# Orientalism and Islamic roots of capital

By Bob Lebling  
Washington Bureau

**ORIENTALISM** by Edward W. Said. New York: Pantheon Books, 1978. 369 pages. Price: \$15.00.  
**ISLAMIC ROOTS OF CAPITALISM: EGYPT, 1760/1840** by Peter Gran. Austin, Texas: University of Texas Press, 1979. 278 pages. Price: \$19.95.

WASHINGTON — In 1972, a band of conspirators plotted in Cairo. They were a mixed lot: Americans, Britons, Europeans. Most of them were middle class, most in their twenties or thirties. But their target was not a government. It was the Western academic establishment.

The conspirators were graduate students and young professors. They had studied in the United States or Britain, and were now doing research in Egypt.

Exposure to the realities of the Arab world had shattered many of the myths and stereotypes they had absorbed in American and British universities.

They were now convinced the time had come to launch an assault upon these universities. Their aim was not to destroy the academic institutions, but to transform them.

For too long, the Western world's most prestigious universities — Harvard, Princeton, Oxford and the like — had discouraged objective and open study of the politics and peoples of the Arab world.

Instead, these institutions, through their departments of Oriental or Middle Eastern studies, had fed their students a stereotyped, distorted and essentially government-sanctioned vision of the Middle East.

When possible, students were shunted into the study of non-Arab peoples of the region — Turks, Persians, Kurds, Israelis.

If the students insisted on studying the Arab world, their academic advisers provided them with the conventional "Orientalist" framework for their studies.

Arab studies were relevant only insofar as they reflected the priorities of Western interests in the region; studying Arab politics or culture for its own sake was considered a waste of effort, since the conventional academic wisdom was that the Arab world and its Islamic culture had nothing to offer the West.

Thus a Middle East scholar like Princeton's Manfred Halpern could argue that even though all human thought processes could be reduced to eight categories, the Islamic mind was capable of only four. Or Sociologist Morroe Berger, also of Princeton, could declare that since the Arabic language makes great use of rhetoric,

Arabs are thus incapable of true thought.

This kind of "academic imperialism," fueled by the all-too-cosy relationship between Middle East specialists and government agencies, was the ultimate target of our conspirators in Cairo.

These young rebels hatched a modest plot to produce a "Journal of Arab Studies," a publication free from the control of the great academic institutions of the West, which would provide a forum for objective, original research into the politics and society of the Arab world.

Unfortunately, the project died still-born, for lack of funds. But the desire to free Western universities from the shackles of "Orientalism" lived on.

These young academics, and others like them, have gone on to teach at various universities in America and Europe. And for the most part they have lived up to their personal commitment to open up the field of Middle East studies, to pursue a rational and objective inquiry into the peoples and politics of the region, free from the prejudices and distorted frameworks of traditional "Orientalist" scholarship.

This new breed of Western Middle East scholars is still a minority, but at least it has begun to make a dent in the Orientalist monopoly of the field.

One of the best of these new scholars is Peter Gran, assistant professor of history at the University of Texas at Austin. His latest work, "Islamic Roots of Capitalism," is a good example of what can be done in the field of Arab studies if a scholar commits himself to studying his subject on its own terms.

It is fascinating to read Gran's book in the context of Edward Said's "Orientalism," the first serious exploration of the origins and development of Western Middle East scholarship.

Said, a Palestinian-American professor at Columbia University who is regarded as one of America's foremost literary critics, contends that the West's view of the "Orient," particularly the Islamic Middle East, derives not from any sudden access to knowledge about the region, but rather from a set of conceptual structures inherited from the past.

These structures, Said says, had

## BOOKSHELF

their origins in Christianity's early hostility towards Islam, as exemplified in the Crusades.

In time, this religious construct became "secularized, redispersed, and re-formed by such disciplines as philology."

Europe eventually gained political dominion over much of the Islamic world, and at this point Western scholars began to study Asia in earnest, not for its own sake, but for its potential use to modern Europe.

Orientalists did not bother to study the peoples and cultures of the Middle East as living, comprehensive entities; they merely selected those aspects of Oriental life that fit their intellectual frameworks, constructing an essentially imaginary world that would reinforce the Western colonial impulse.

Western Oriental scholarship, along with other cultural pressures, "tended to make more rigid the sense of difference between the European and Asiatic parts of the world," Said says.

He goes on to argue that "Orientalism is fundamentally a political doctrine willed over the Orient's difference with its weakness."

The political nature of Orientalism reached its full flowering in the late 19th century, when scholars began making substantial contributions to European governments' policies on the Middle East.

This close relationship between academia and government has continued to the present day, with professors providing consulting services to government agencies and officials retiring from government service to take up professorships at various key universities.

The infusion of traditional Orientalism into Western government policy has made it almost impossible for countries like the United States and Britain to understand what is happening in the Middle East today.

Orientalism, in its most classic form, postulates that Islam is incapable of cultural innovation, that the Arab world is stagnant and resistant to change. It is thus not surprising that American policymakers, for example, were caught off guard by the Iranian revolution, or that the Carter administration is admittedly baffled by the resurgence of Islam around the world.

Western governments would have a far better understanding of the Arab world if they would follow in the footsteps of the "new breed" of Western Middle East scholars, rather than clinging to the tenets of Orientalism.

Consider, for example, the approach followed by Peter Gran in his "Islamic Roots of Capitalism."

The thesis of Gran's book — challenging the long-held theories of Western economists — is that a significant development towards capitalism took place in Egypt between 1760 and 1840.

Gran says he first came to realize something was wrong with the conventional view of modern capitalist development vis-a-vis the Middle East when he read a series of articles by Professor Afaf Lutfi Al-Sayyid Marsot of UCLA in the 1960s.

"These articles," he says, "made me aware of a contradiction between the generally held assumptions of centuries of unmitigated decline in Al-Azhar, the famous mosque center in Cairo, and the reality of a too rapid creation, after the coming of the West, of a generation of stu-

dents who could easily learn French, translate literature and textbooks, and participate creatively in a new economic infrastructure."

Gran also was surprised to learn that those Egyptian leaders most interested in economic reform "were also prolific figures in what are usually called the traditional religious fields."

Gran's "discomfort" with these "contradictions" led him to Cairo, where he spent several years poring over the long-neglected 18th and 19th centuries writings at Al-Azhar and the Egyptian National Library (Dar al-Kutub).

"The result of my reading a number of these manuscripts in traditional religious fields was the cardinal discovery that the title, often a gloss, was only in limited ways suggestive of the contents," Gran says. "It has been the common assumption of scholars to dismiss glosses as derivative by definition. No one has guessed that in the eighteenth century they disguised a new body of thought."

Gran found that the ulama or religious scholars of Egypt were in fact writing socio-economic works, and were true pioneers in a process of economic and cultural transformation in Egypt that has previously gone undetected by modern Middle East scholars.

According to the conventional Orientalist picture of 18th century Egypt, the country was plagued



A Cairo souk during the eighteenth century: early roots of capitalism?

with "stagnation, then overrapid industrialization, and finally international debt."

Gran found that the facts were otherwise.

In the mid-18th century, Egypt underwent an economic and cultural revival, he says. The commercial rebirth was spurred by French interest in Egypt as a source of grain and as a market for finished goods.

As the Egyptian economy revived, a cultural rebirth ensued, led by the ulama who were anxious to stabilize a society put under

great strain by the commercial revival.

The ulama sponsored a revival of Sufi turuq, or mystical confraternities, and encouraged greater communication among the various socio-economic classes in Egypt.

A revival of Hadith, or the study of the sayings of the Prophet Muhammad, "in important ways justified the activities of the commercial sector in the eighteenth century," Gran maintains.

Later there was a decline in Hadith studies and a rise in the

study of kalam, or speculative theology, which was used to justify the reform policies of Muhammad Ali.

After the breakup of Muhammad Ali's reformist bureaucracy, the study of Hadith again returned to its former pre-eminent position.

In essence, Gran found that Egypt had its own indigenous roots for its modern capitalist development. While these indigenous processes interacted throughout the period with European economic forces, they can in

no way be described as foreign imports, Gran concludes.

"I am convinced," he says, "that, properly understood, the industrial revolution was a global event, and I question the strong tradition in the West to assume a proprietary relationship to it."

Gran's thesis is indeed a bold challenge to conventional Orientalist and economic theory. But this kind of thinking is long overdue, and could go a long way toward opening up the doors of Western academia to objective study of the Middle East.



A Syrian painting from the late twelfth century of mosque scholarship

## Oil and the Barrier Reef

By Robert Milliken

SYDNEY — After a series of remarkable disclosures in Parliament, the Australian government has been forced to declare a moratorium on oil drilling on one of the world's natural wonders, the Great Barrier Reef.

Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser said there would be no further renewal of oil exploration permits until completion of "long term research" on the effects of drilling. Effectively, this rules out oil drilling for another two years, but does not stop it forever.

Fraser's announcement ended a highly pressured campaign by the Labour Party opposition over the summer, during which a series of leaked ministerial letters and tape recordings left the government's credibility on the reef controversy at rock bottom.

The letters revealed that despite government assurances that nothing would be done to damage the reef, some ministers had been having secret talks with a number of U.S.-based multinational oil companies over allowing drilling to go ahead.

The Barrier Reef is a spectacular area roughly the size of England stretching almost the entire length of the northern Queens-

land coast to Papua-New Guinea. In recent years its unique coral reefs and marine life have been threatened by encroaching tourism and offshore traffic in oil tankers from southern Australia.

Lately, however, the main threat has come from the state government of Queensland led by the right wing Jon Bjelke-Petersen, a politician who has never allowed any conservation issues to stand in the way of developing his state's abundant natural resources. (Recently he ended a conservation campaign to save Brisbane's last remaining grand 19th century hotel by sending in bulldozers at midnight to demolish it so a skyscraper could be built.)

No one knows how much oil, if any, is under the Reef's waters. But Bjelke-Petersen has been pressuring the federal government in Canberra to renew exploration permits held by an Australian oil company and three subsidiaries of U.S. companies, Texaco, Gulf Oil and California Asiatic.

These permits were suspended in 1971 when a Royal Commission was set up to examine the environmental implications of drilling. Its findings three years later were inconclusive.

Then in 1975, Gough Whit-

lam's Labour government established the Barrier Reef Authority to safeguard the Reef's interests and gave it power to declare any part of the Reef a marine park, in which case no mining of any sort would ever be allowed.

The authority recently recommended that the large Capricornia section of the Reef be declared a park. But the area contains three of the foreign drilling leases, and the Fraser government immediately intervened to delay the declaration.

The uproar of this summer centered on a series of bombshell letters between two of Fraser's ministers, Senator Jim Webster and Kevin Newman, which Labor MPs have produced in Parliament. Senator Webster, the Minister for Environment and Science, has repeatedly asserted that the reason for the delay in declaring the Capricornia section was to sort out "constitutional questions" with Queensland.

But the letters disclosed the opposite — that the government was anxious to allow the oil drilling permits to be renewed first. In one letter, Newman sought Webster's support for a cabinet submission pressing for government approval for oil drilling in Reef waters. — (G)

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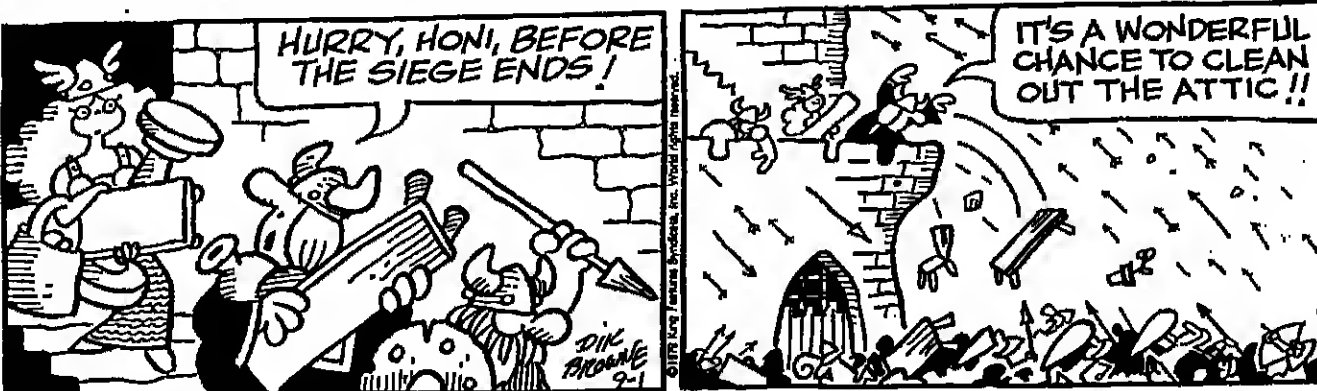
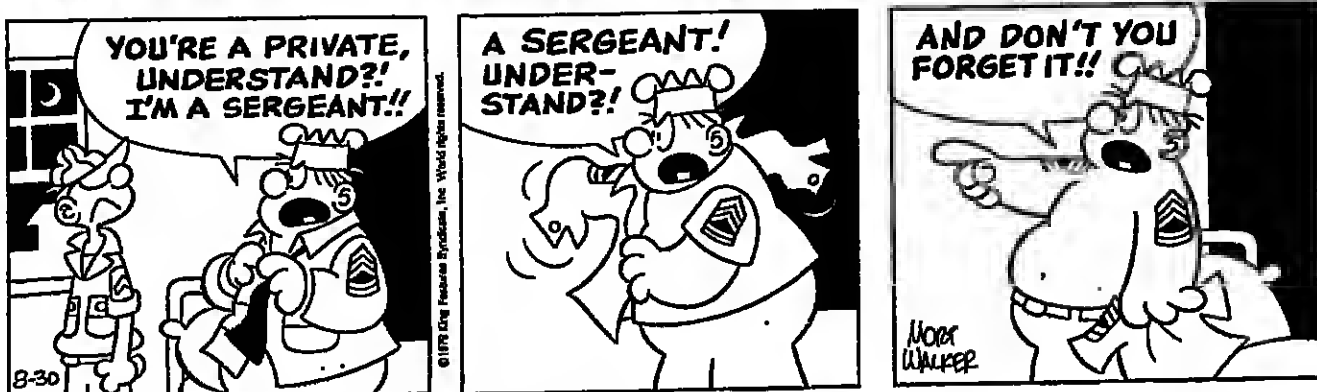
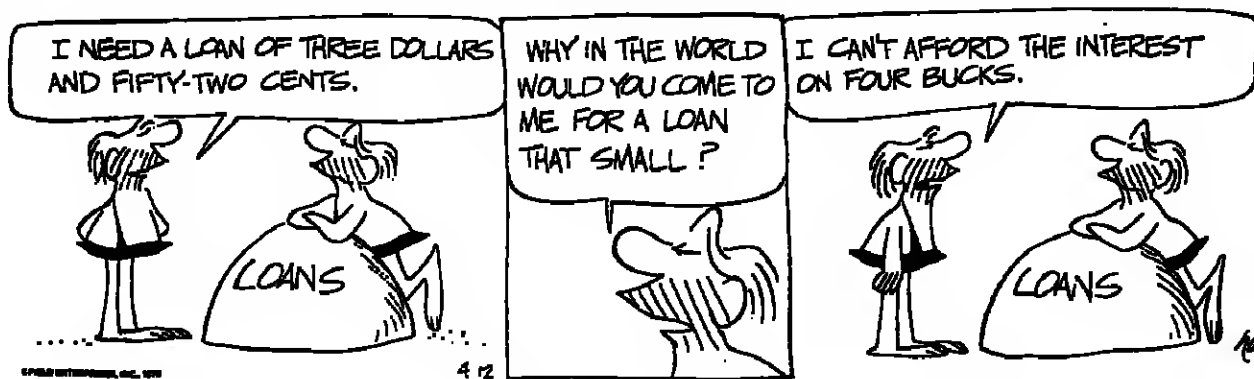
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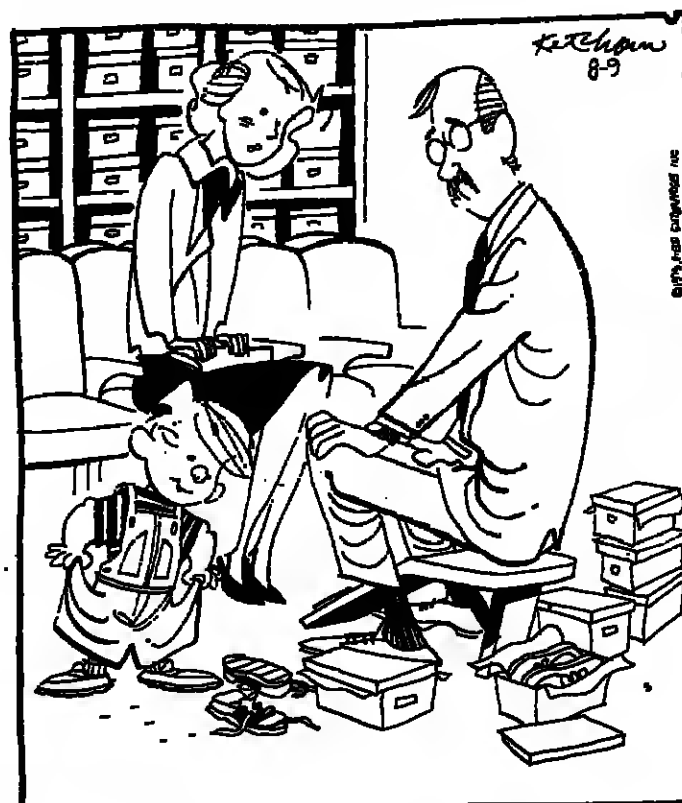
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## Dennis the Menace



## CROSSWORDS PUZZLE

Crossword by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

1 Lasso

5 Verdant

6 Had debts

9 Convey

13 Lace-owning queen

14 Zoo employee

15 Part of a min.

16 Celtic deity

17 Greek letter

18 The hack's way

20 Sans

21 Roman historian

22 Revamp

23 Petition; ask

25 Nudge

26 Fight

27 Any second now

28 B &amp; O and C &amp; O

29 Disparage; along

32 Belgian town

33 Office holders

34 Vineyard; Fr.

35 Judged

37 Theatrical number

38 Printer's mistakes

39 Nuisance

Down

40 Nautical chain

41 Tres cultured

1 Sunday dinner

2 Proprietor

3 Relative of a clock

4 Nigerian city

5 Appropriate

6 Cornucopia

7 Zoo favorite

8 Local yokel

10 Indwell

12 Type of stand

16 Impose

19 Jousting event

20 It's some times

21 Kooky

22 Famed timesmith

23 Cuisine needs

24 Ice cream specialty

25 Jousting event

26 It's some times

27 Kooky

28 Famed timesmith

29 Cuisine needs

30 Ice cream specialty

31 Jousting event

32 It's some times

33 Kooky

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35 Cuisine needs

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257 Cuisine needs

258 Ice cream specialty

259 Jousting event

260 It's some times

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271 Jousting event

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273 Kooky

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275 Cuisine needs

276 Ice cream specialty

277 Jousting event

278 It's some times

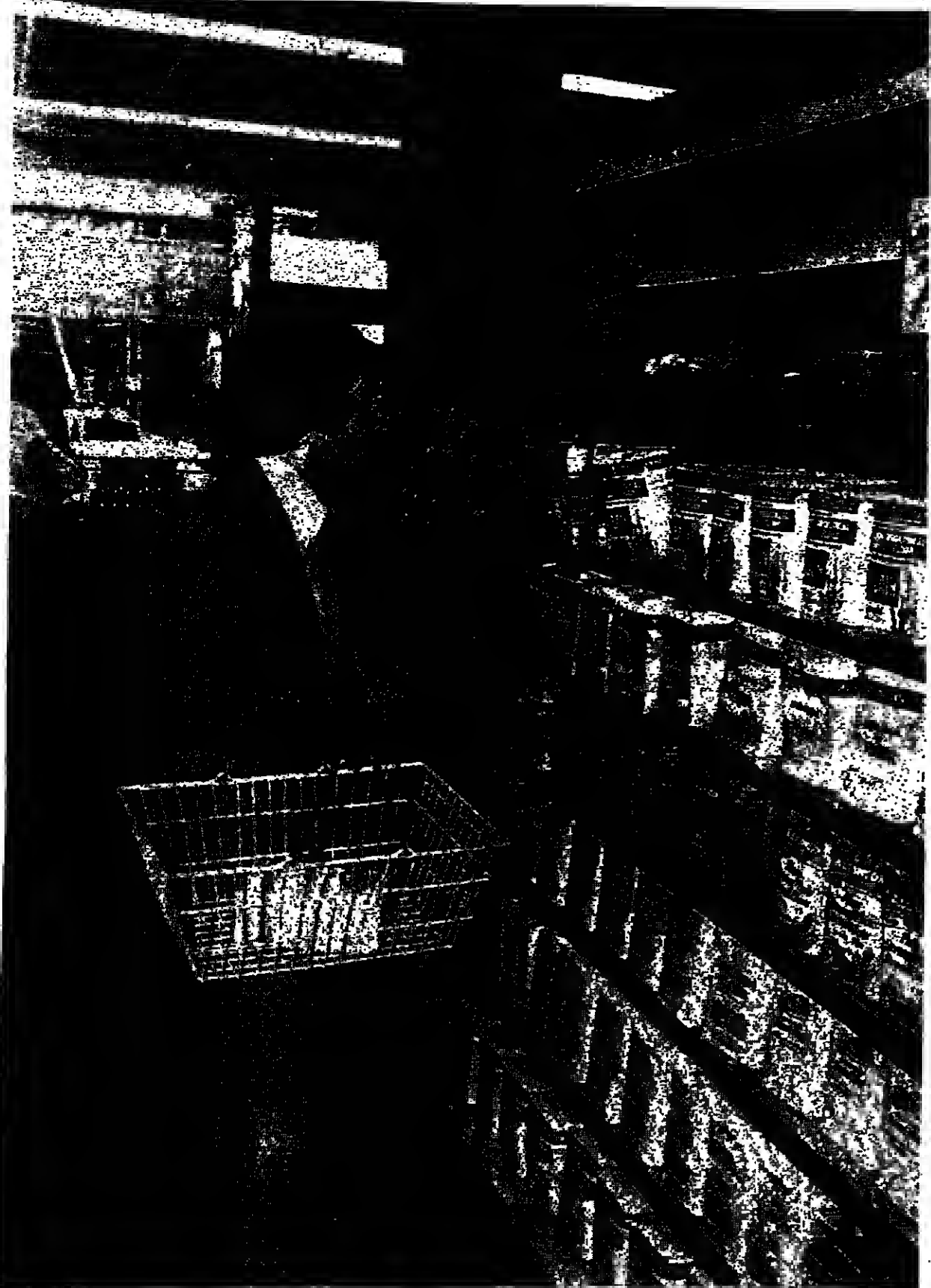
279 Kooky

280



# Health foods

Never mind what they taste like, just go ahead and eat them up  
They are, of course, very good for you



HAPPY: A "happy" shopper selects some natural flour.

"Let us eat,  
and eat,  
for tomorrow  
we die."

Paraphrased from  
an old letter  
from Roman times  
found in Corinth



THINKS: Entrance to the Food for Thought restaurant in London.



CHECK OUT:  
Smile, pay, and eat well.

HEALTH: Wealth and happiness... the three pre-requisites for the perfect life. And for more and more people the first, health, is becoming the basic ingredient for the 'Good Life.' They are ignoring the label of the 'Health Food' and joining in with millions of others in the food revolution of the century. Listen, Sir or Madam... I can hear you say "all this talk about eating health foods is a lot of bunk. I still smoke thirty cigarettes a day... go for a few drinks every night... eat plenty of hamburgers with fried onions at the end of the day (with treacle pudding and custard to finish) and it doesn't do me any harm!" Such a reaction is typical of the ignorance that surrounds the whole subject of the health food market. POINT ONE... eating health foods does not necessarily mean a diet of nuts, raw vegetables and ice-cold yoghurt. POINT TWO... eating 'naturally' is of obvious benefit to your health. Comments Leon Chaitow, a naturopath, osteopath and member of the British Naturopathic and Osteopathic Association, "a well balanced diet is essential to the well-being of the human mechanism (the body)... and to build a healthy heart there are habits and types of food you must avoid. To expand on point one. Ditch processed foods. Start reading labels and stop buying foods with unrecognisable labels, especially colourings, antioxidants and preservatives, sodium/potassium, nitrate. Switch to fresh fruits and fresh vegetables, using them to have a fresh salad. It is not necessary to become a vegetarian. Meat is essential for protein. Try more fish and offal meats. Sugar is given the thumbs down... use honey, molasses or treacle. Fat should be given the 'elbow'... according to another expert in the field, "at least half of the fat you should eat should be unsaturated fats from vegetable oils nuts or soft margarine. Wholemeal is given an enthusiastic 'yes'... crispbread, cereals, rice and pasta. To expand on point two. Leon Chaitow says, "all this better eating will not mean much unless it is combined with more exercise, especially walking, swimming, yoga or cycling. So the message is a healthy man is a happy man... but, of course, we are all slow to do that which is right. We are all basically weak at the stomach. Which reminds me all this talk about food and exercise reminds me... I must do walk down to the shop and get a Chinese takeaway!"



THAT'S RICH: You don't have to be rich to eat well, they say.



thought diners:  
Diners eating and thinking in the Food for Thought restaurant.



SUGAR:  
Milton "Linked sweetness long drawn out" — but still nothing about health



## Portillo tells Congress Mexico's oil wealth will modernize nation

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 2 (AP) — President Jose Lopez Portillo told the Mexican Congress Saturday that his administration will use Mexico's huge new oil wealth to develop industry, agriculture and social welfare to turn the country into a modern nation.

"In just a few months our certified and proven reserves have registered an extraordinary — and to many, incredible — rise," the President said in his third annual state-of-the-union speech.

"Nonetheless, our oil policy is not determined by those figures, but rather by our country's requirements for a unified and sustained development," he said.

"Let Mexico be reborn into modernity," he added.

Lopez Portillo said combined oil and gas reserves rose from 40.1 billion to 45.8 billion barrels in the past seven months, making it "the sixth largest in the world" and assuring Mexico "a supply of oil for the next 60 years, a period that will certainly be extended thanks to the ongoing exploration."

With only one-tenth of potentially oil-bearing areas explored, Mexico already has combined potential reserves of 200 billion barrels. One third of it is natural gas, and the rest crude oil.

"In the last ten years the world has discovered no new so-called giant oil fields. In our three years in office, Mexico has discovered three major fields," Lopez Portillo said.

The President said Mexico has emerged out of the worst economic crisis since World War II and the growth rate this year will be about 7.5 per cent — four times greater than three years ago.

However, he warned that inflation will continue to plague the

Mexican economy and if uncontrolled may bring on a relapse.

Government economists estimate inflation will be between 13 and 14 per cent this year.

Lopez Portillo said the growth rate of 7.5 per cent for this year "although insufficient in itself, constitutes a precondition for resolving pressing problems, such as unemployment."

"The fact that we have an abundance of oil in a world that is economically disorganized and avid for energy sources puts us in an excellent position to advance our economic and social growth in an independent and self-sustained way," said Lopez Portillo.

"For the first and perhaps only time in our history we have the possibility of designing a national pattern that is both feasible and consistent with the standards of our most ambitious political philosophy," he said.

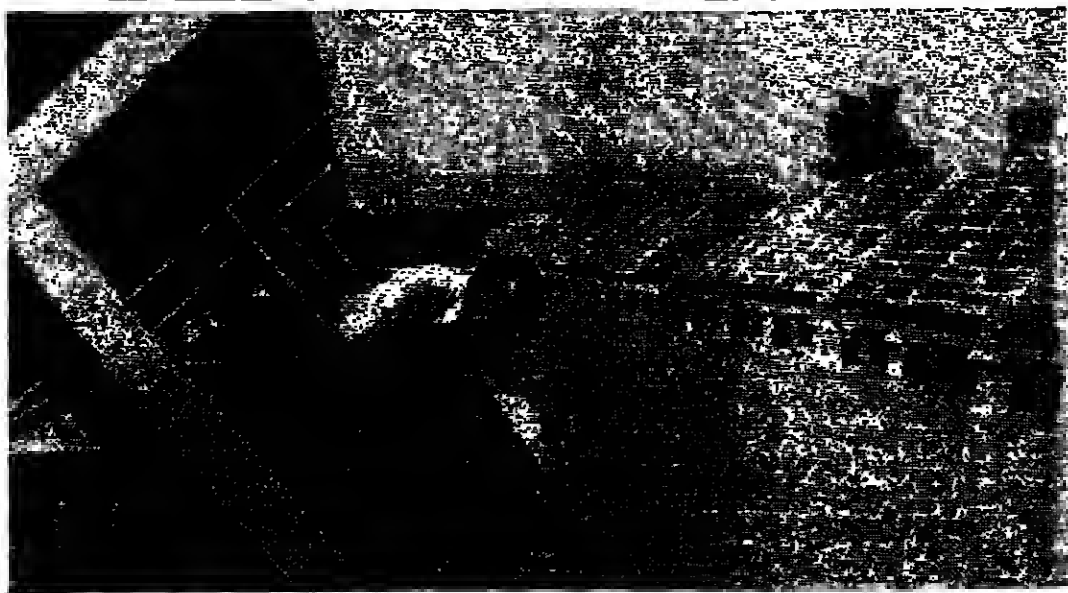
However, Lopez Portillo warned that despite substantial improvements, "it will take at least 20 years — for Mexicans — to realize its full potential."

### Texas beaches

Meanwhile, the Mexican President accused foreign and Mexican news media Saturday of distorting reports of a huge oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico that has been fouling beaches in southern Texas.

"Behind all this an aberrant international structure has been raised," the President told Congress in his third annual state-of-the-union message.

"The information that is gathered in our developing countries and that is channeled back to us is managed by others," he said of the reporting of the oil spill done by foreign media.



CANNED SUN: WBND in Ohio became recently the first medium-wave commercial radio station in the United States to harness solar energy for powering its transmitters. Picture shows Bart Nichols, an engineer for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, making adjustments to one of the solar cells at the site of WBND's transmitters.

## According to Agriculture Department U.S. rice exports to Gulf increasing

### Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 — U.S. exports of rice to the countries of the Arabian Gulf are expected to continue to rise rapidly over the coming year, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The department, in its latest forecast for agricultural exports, said increased rice shipments are predicted for Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq and the United Arab Emirates during fiscal year 1980.

The U.S. exported an estimated 880,000 metric tons of rice to the Middle East (excluding North Africa) during fiscal year 1979, the department said. The shipments, worth \$400 million, represented a 33 per cent increase over 1978.

Iran, prior to the February revolution, was America's largest Gulf customer for rice exports. Saudi Arabia is a close second.

Wheat and flour exports to the Middle East are also expected to climb in 1980 — by about two per cent — following a slight decline in volume during 1979.

The U.S. exported 2.6 million metric tons of wheat and flour to the region in 1979, compared to 2.9 million tons in 1978.

The Agriculture Department also predicted a ten per cent increase in feed grain exports to the Middle East in the coming year.

"Shipments of Iraq are expected to rise substantially due to the revitalization of the poultry and dairy industries," the department said.

### Past fears but no future hopes

## Present U.K. economic trend seen as boring

### LONDON, Sept. 2 —

Economic policy in the UK is passing through a boring and difficult phase, one which produces nothing now in exchange for the hope that things may improve later on. It's inevitable in circumstances like these that mutterings should break out in the ranks and that the Prime Minister should be in receipt of a good deal of conflicting advice which has one common theme, namely that she should desist from some of her more stringent policies.

Of course some of the muttering is justified, in the sense that the difficulties to which reference is made are real and not imaginary. It is justified because squeezing down inflationary expectations as the business cycle tips over, following a period when too great an injection of inflationary demand has just been fed in the system, cannot be other than treacherously difficult and painful.

This is to be seen in the argument that the current monetary stance could turn out to be far too restrictive and if the authorities aren't careful they could engineer a collapse in asset values similar to that which occurred in 1974-75.

The whole story isn't to be found in just the statistical monetary picture. Confidence itself is of prime importance. The collapse in financial values which occurred in 1974 was precipitated by a number of factors. The most important was perhaps the widespread fear that Labor has "gone round the twist."

The institutions behaved very irrationally and it was this which pushed the market down to absurdly low levels. There was a failure of collective nerve.

This time round we just don't see it happening like that. Even if the money squeeze is very tight, institutional cash flow should be sufficient to mop up the government debt which is offered. And the amount of new issues being brought to the market from the private sector will be tiny. What the critics are getting at, of course, is that the corporate sector will be squeezed by the monetary restraint. And that companies will go bust and that earnings and dividends will be put under pressure. But even if this happens, the institutions will be unlikely to sell the shares because they will know that these unpleasant events are

the symptoms of Prime Minister Thatcher's policies working. And if it is going to work, the rest is going to come right. The market may fall back as we have argued before because the threshold of pain involved has not actually been discounted. But that is not to say that it would collapse which is an eventuality we just do not think will occur.

Obviously there is a point at which the policy of restraint could be said to be overdone but in our view the danger, particularly in the UK, is criticism of people arguing the other side of the case, namely that the restraint is not really biting.

However, we don't see this trend continuing, not through the winter. Because the credit squeeze is biting, however tardily. We would see a difficult year for the UK retail trade, for the car dealers and, thank heavens, for the importers. If we are right, the demand for bank credit will fall off sharply too. And the balance of payments will improve.

Supplied by Saudi Research & Investment.

## Anglo-Arab Chamber alerted UAE raps Lloyds policy

ABU DHABI, Sept. 2 (R) — The United Arab Emirates (UAE) insurance companies and business leaders have condemned the recent decision by the British society of underwriters, Lloyd's, declaring the Gulf a war zone.

The official Emirates news agency WAM said a meeting in Abu Dhabi Saturday night called the action "illogical and unjustified," and agreed to ask the Anglo-Arab Chamber of Commerce to convey the meeting's views to the appropriate British authorities.

In July, Lloyd's declared the Gulf, the area of the world's major oil supplies, a war zone because of what a spokesman claimed as "prolonged and apparently continuing hostilities in the area."

Existing policies on the bulls of ships operating in the area were canceled and the spokesman said new policies with a war risk premium would have to be taken out.

The action has been condemned by a number of Gulf insurance and re-insurance companies. A delegation representing Gulf insurance firms will meet Lloyd's officials in London next week to discuss the matter.

Ali Lutfi Al-Thoor, minister of development and head of the central development body, said he was eager to witness Japan's social development and industrial boom.

While in Japan, Al-Thoor will sign a \$42 million loan to finance North Yemen's central electricity project.

The minister and his delegation will also seek the possible expansion of rural development projects with Japanese financial backing.

## Dajani leads team for Tunis parley

AMMAN, Sept. 2 (R) — A Jordanian delegation led by Minister of Industry and Commerce Najmuddin Dajani left Amman Sunday for Tunis to attend a meeting of the Arab League Economic Council.

Dajani told reporters before leaving that the meeting, which begins Monday and is expected to last three days, would cover the economic situation in the Arab world and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty of last March.

The Arab states are concerned at the impact of the treaty on their economies and the possibility of infiltration of Israeli goods through Egypt to the rest of the Arab world.

The report appeared in the Conservative Sunday Telegraph, noted for its strong support of big business interests.

## Leyland denies sacking reports

LONDON, Sept. 2 (AP) — British Leyland, the state-owned auto giant, denied a report Sunday that it plans to fire nearly one-third of its workforce and seek another \$1.1 billion cash aid from the government in order to survive.

A company spokesman said a long-term plan is being prepared for the government but no conclusions have been drawn. He said the sum mentioned "must have been plucked from the air," and the figure of 50,000 sackings was "just amazing."

The report appeared in the Conservative Sunday Telegraph, noted for its strong support of big business interests.

The report appeared in the Conservative Sunday Telegraph, noted for its strong support of big business interests.

## Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Municipality of Medina	Supply of fuel for the second time	1	20	Sept. 1
" " "	Servicing of vehicles and machinery	7	30	Sept. 1
" " "	Supply of vehicles	10	50	Sept. 1
Municipality of Taif	Supply of stationery and engineering equipment		100	Sept. 3
" " "	Supply of cleaning materials		100	Sept. 2
Directorate General of Post	Supply of packing and wrapping materials	1-99/1400	150	Sept. 1
Municipality of Taif	Undertaking of an illumination project		500	Sept. 1
Directorate of Education, Al-Washm	Operation and maintenance of power generators in six schools	4/17		Sept. 11

## Foreign Exchange Rates

	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.37	3.365
Pound Sterling	7.65	7.64
Deutsche Mark (100)	184.85	185.00
Swiss F (100)	203.85	204.00
French F (100)	79.50	79.25
Italian Lira (10,000)	41.40	41.50
Lebanese Lira (100)	104.00	103.75
Syrian Lira (100)	76.60	78.50
Egyptian Pound	4.72	4.55
Kuwaiti Dinar	12.18	12.20
Jordanian Dinar	11.28	11.22
Emirates Dirham (100)	88.80	88.80
Qatari Riyal (100)	90.20	90.20
Bahraini Dinar	8.90	8.90
Iranian Royal (100)	9.00	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)	—	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)	74.10	75.50
Moroccan Dirham (100)	86.85	81.00
Indian Rupee (100)	34.00	42.50
Pakistani Rupee (100)	34,500.00	34.20
Gold Kg	4,010.00	—
10 Tolas bar	—	—
Silver Kg. bar	15.70	15.75
Japanese Yen (1,000)	20.95	—
Canadian Dollar	113.00	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	169.00	170.00
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	—	—

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by St-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah. Tel.: 23815.

## PORTS AUTHORITY

### JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

SHIPS MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700 HOURS ON THE 2ND. September, 1979 11th SHAHAW, 1399

Arrival	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arrival
8	Amal	Be Aboud	Rice	28-8-79
9	Smirno	Be Aboud	Durrah Oil Cake	31-8-79
10	Anupama	Be Aboud	General	31-8-79
11	Al Mubarakah	Kanoo	Containers/General	01-9-79
12	Santa Elena	Al Garsiah	Mix. Powder/General	31-8-79
13	Cheer Cetus	Abdallah	Steel/General	01-9-79
14	Lucia Del Mar	M.S.S.C.	Containers/General	01-9-79
15	Four Rings	Be Aboud	Containers	31-8-79
16	Strinda	Samsco	Bulk Cement	28-8-79
17	Toula	Be Aboud	General	28-8-79
18	Isa Pilot	O.C.E.	Refrigerated	01-9-79
19	Hannet Arabia	S.N.L.	Containers/General	01-9-79
20	Phaedon II	Be Aboud	Containers	01-9-79
21	Eastern Muse	S.A.M.A.	Containers	24-8-79
22	Jerry Everett	M.E.S.A.	Fruits	20-8-79
23	Mierzio Parla	A.E.T.	Ra Ro	01-9-79
24	Leon R.E.	Alpha	Ra Ro	02-9-79
25	Grigo House	Alpha	Ra Ro	01-9-79
26	Foss Nerva	Feyz	Ra Ro	01-9-79
27	Cheer Cetus	Abdallah	Containers/General	01-9-79
28	Isa Pilot	O.C.E.	Proz. Chicken	01-9-79
29	Al Mubarakah	Kanoo	Containers/General	01-9-79
30	Smirno	Be Aboud	Durrah Oil Cake	01-9-79
31	Anupama	Be Aboud	General	01-9-79
32	Eastern Muse	A.E.T.	Containers	01-9-79
33	Medio	Alpha	General	01-9-79
34	Leon R.E.	Alpha	Ra Ro	02-9-79
35	Valeria	Alpha	General	01-9-79
36	Deborah I	Alpha	Coffee	02-9-79

### King Abdul Aziz, Dammam

SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700 HOURS ON 11.10.1399/2.9.1979 — CHANGES PAST 24 HOURS.

Arrival	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arrival
5	Bravo Luis	Goselli	General	1-8-79
6	Ocean Sincerity	AET	Gen/Steel Products	31-8-79
7	Amber	SMC	Loading Unit	4-8-79
8	Green Island	UEP	Aluminum	2-8-79
9	Bah D.B.I	Burner	Bulk Cement	23-8-79
10	World Lynx	Rezyat	Containers	1-9-79
11	Ibn Younus	Kanoo	General	31-8-79
12	Fraila	UEP	General/Corps	2-8-79
13	Al Fatahah	Kanoo	Gen/Steel Plant	1-9-79
14	Maldive Trader	UEP	Barley in Bags	28-8-79
15	Primavera (D.B.I.)	S.M.C.	Bulk Cement	28-8-79
16	New Triumph	Goselli	Cement in Bags	25-8-79
17	2. RECENT ARRIVALS:			
18	E. R. Brugge	Alqurashi	Containers	30-8-79
19	Bravulux	Goselli	General	1-9-79
20	Toyota No. 23	Alfiza	Cars	1-9-79
21	Wakanami Maru	Alfiza	Containers	1-9-79
22	World Lynx	Rezyat	Containers	1-9-79
23	Green Island	UEP	Aluminum	2-9-79
24	Fraila	UEP	Gen/Steel Plant	1-9-79
25	Al Fatahah	Kanoo	General	1-9-79

## LOST PASSPORT

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P.O.Box 2064 DAMMAM.

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PAGE 12

International

الأثنين ١٢ شوال ١٣٩٩ هـ

Death toll now 84

## David moves on Cuba as Florida gets ready

NASSAU, Bahamas Sept. 2 (AP) — Hurricane David headed for the Bahamas and South Florida on Sunday, slowly regaining some of the strength it lost as it plowed across the Caribbean, killing at least 84 people.

Hurricane warnings were in effect for the Bahamas from Landros and New Providence Islands southward, while a hurricane watch was in effect for Bimini, Grand Bahama and Abaco.

Forecasters for the National Hurricane Center in Miami continued a hurricane watch for Southern Florida and said hurricane warnings probably would be issued for an area from Palm Beach south through the Florida Keys to the Dry Tortugas later Sunday. The governor urged people to evacuate the Florida Keys.

Forecasters said David's winds had dropped to about 75 miles per hour when it crossed the mountains of Hispaniola on Saturday but that the storm was growing stronger as it moved over the open sea.

"The situation is getting much worse all the time," said Sir Etienne Dupuch, publisher of the *Nassau Tribune*.

"The winds are high and the seas are rough, but there's been no damage to the waterfront," he said. "Everyone is batten down and everybody is prepared for it. There are hundreds of sport boats here, and on the waterfront, everybody was busy late last night getting them out of the water and moving them inland."

In Miami, Hurricane Forecaster Jim Gross said: "It's now over open water about 350 miles southeast of Miami and we expect it to be gaining strength. We expect it will have winds between 95 and 100 miles per hour when it makes landfall (in Florida), but we don't have a firm feel yet of where that will be."

At 1000 GMT, David's center was located near latitude 22.5 north, longitude 76.2 west, a position off the northern coast of eastern Cuba. It was moving northwest at 10 to 12 miles per hour.

David's circulation was becoming better organized and its highest sustained winds were estimated at 75 miles per hour. Gales extended 150 miles north of the center and 100 miles to the south and were affecting several of the Lower Bahamas Islands.

Gross noted David had lost much of the intensity it had when it ripped into Dominica with 150 mile per hour winds on Wednesday, killing 22 and devastating the tiny island's banana crop. The storm then skirted Puerto Rico, leaving 16 dead, and slashed across the Dominican Republic, where at least 46 died, before its winds dropped to about 75 miles per hour.

Preparations continued all over South Florida though officials in Key West said

there were no signs of a mass evacuation, despite a request by Gov. Bob Graham for voluntary evacuation.

David had not been expected to hit Santo Domingo in force, but late Friday it suddenly turned north and for four hours ravaged the city of nearly one million residents. Many people were killed and injured. Officials said several people were killed in the capital and in Santiago, 96 miles to the north. 13 were missing, and many areas of the country had not been heard from.

President Antonio Guzman declared a state of emergency and asked for Organization of American States assistance to help the nation recover. Losses were estimated in the millions.

The Haitian capital, Port-Au-Prince, protected by mountains, felt no effects of the storm, residents said. In Cap Hatien, to the north, only slight damage was reported as the storm headed to sea.

In Havana, a Cuban official said storm warnings were issued for the eastern coast. Civil defense authorities had not decided whether to mobilize.

"We are keeping a close eye on the progress of the storm," the official told reporters at a meeting of the nonaligned nations conference.

Meanwhile, about 500 miles southeast of the Caribbean, in the South Atlantic, Frederic was upgraded from a tropical storm to a hurricane as it headed west. In the Gulf of Mexico, tropical storm Elena moved in an erratic west-northwest path, but forecasters declined to speculate if the storm would reach the Texas shore, 140 miles away.

In Santo Domingo, David's winds from 55 to 120 miles per hour uprooted trees, snapped utility poles and littered rain-swamped streets with the rubble of fragile island homes.

"Everything is destroyed," said one reporter who left shelter and examined Santo Domingo. Houses were flattened, power lines lay like tangled spaghetti and people were dazed.

Most communications on and from the island were cut by the storm, but the government had cut off electricity as a precautionary measure and berded residents into shelters to wait out the worst of the hurricane.

In Florida, hardware stores, supermarkets and the few open gas stations were crowded Saturday as residents of Southern Florida, menaced by the approach of David, prepared for the worst.

Visitors on the Florida Keys immediately began evacuating the islands.

The last major hurricane to hit Southern Florida was Betsy in 1965. That storm killed 75 persons and caused \$1.4 billion in damage in Florida and Louisiana.

Two crewmen missing

## Tanker explodes in Texas

DEER PARK, Texas Sept. 2 (AP) — A tanker loaded with 50,000 barrels of petroleum exploded in the Houston Ship Channel Saturday afternoon, possibly after being hit by lightning during a heavy thunderstorm, and two persons were missing.

A nearby storage tank and three barges also went up in flames.

At least nine other persons were injured, none seriously, in the explosion, which occurred on the tanker *Chevron Hawaii* at a Shell Oil Co. dock.

"Initial reports from investigators are that lightning struck the vessel or the tank nearby with the resulting explosion and fire," said Coast Guard Cmdr. J.J. Wicks. He estimated damage at \$10 million.

Three persons were reported missing at

first, but one was found.

Secondary explosions occurred in two of the barges, which contained gasoline and crude oil. Docks on which the tanker and barges were tied were destroyed.

Firefighters said Saturday night they felt they had the fires contained.

An 840-foot tanker, the *Venture Italia* docked across the channel, and personnel on its dock were evacuated after one of the burning barges broke from its mooring and began drifting.

The tanker pulled into the Shell docks Saturday morning with 110,000 barrels of refinery feedstock, a heavy oil and other distillates, a Shell spokesman said. The burning storage tank contained ethyl alcohol.

Plans another name change

## Rhodesia hoists new state flag

SALISBURY, Sept. 2 (R) — Zimbabwe Rhodesia ran up a new flag Sunday in a symbolic affirmation of black power.

Some 20,000 Africans cheered as the multi-colored banner bearing the emblem of a golden bird was hoisted at a football stadium ceremony in the black township of Harare.

In central Salisbury, bells pealed at the Anglican cathedral at 11 a.m. and the flag was raised over Cecil Square, where white pioneers halted their ox carts in 1890 and ran up the British Union Jack.

Whites regard Cecil Square as the shrine of

their four-generation rule and the trees and paths are neatly laid out in the shape of the Union Jack.

The flag raising is the latest attempt by black Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa to show that his government is moving towards genuine black power.

He has also angered whites by announcing plans to change the country's name again, dropping "Rhodesia" and calling it simply "Zimbabwe," which has long been the African name for the territory.

Muzorewa took office after elections last

April. The new constitution left sweeping powers in the hands of the whites and was rejected by the black nationalist guerrillas who are continuing their war against the white-led armed forces.

Government leaders and guerrillas will both make a fresh attempt to settle the breakaway colony's future at British-sponsored talks due to start in London on September 10.



STORM TIDE: Waves driven by Hurricane David batter beach homes near Ponce, Puerto Rico's second largest city. Thursday as the killer storm passed south of the island. Residents of Florida and the Bahamas have been alerted to prepared for evacuation as David approaches them.

'Callaghan marked for death'

## IRA issues new threats against Britain

DUBLIN, Sept. 2 (AP) — The Irish Republican Army was reported Saturday to preparing further attacks on "prestige targets" like the assassination of Lord Mountbatten last Monday.

The *Irish Times* published an interview with an unnamed man described as a spokesman for the IRA Provisional Wing which had claimed responsibility for Mountbatten's killing.

He specifically mentioned as possible future IRA targets for slaying former Prime Minister James Callaghan and Peter Jay, former British ambassador to Washington.

"Wait and see if Peter Jay and Jim Callaghan return to their holiday cottage in County Cork next summer," the man was quoted as saying. "Don't forget we regard this country as one unit," he added.

The *Times* did not make clear whether the interview was carried out in Dublin or Belfast, the capital of British-ruled Northern Ireland.

At his London home, Jay refused to comment on the IRA threat. Jay and his family have spent most of the past six weeks at their Cork holiday cottage after leaving his post in Washington. Callaghan and his wife were there also up to 10 days ago. The former Labor prime minister was not available for comment.

The IRA spokesman was quoted as confirming that Mountbatten was killed by a



GLUM: Britain's Prince Charles and Princess Diana show downcast faces as they wait for the coffin containing Lord Mountbatten's body to arrive back in England.

50-pound bomb planted on his boat at Mulaghmore, County Sligo, and detonated by remote control. He said 900 pounds of gelignite had been used in the two bombs that killed 18 British soldiers the same day at Warrenpoint in Northern Ireland.

Meanwhile, in Northern Ireland, Britain's army commander for the embattled province, Lt. Gen. Sir Timothy Creasey, pledged to fight on against terrorism despite the Warrenpoint killings.

Possible new moon sighted

## Pioneer survives Saturn's rings

MOUNTAIN VIEW, California, Sept. 2 (Agencies) — Trailblazing Pioneer 11 survived two perilous crossings through debris making up the rings around the giant planet Saturn on Saturday, then delighted scientists with evidence of a previously unsuspected ring and a possible new moon.

A picture and data from the little spacecraft convinced researchers that "about 2,200 miles outside the edge of (the famous visible) rings there is another narrow ring that was discovered by Pioneer," said Larry Esposito of the University of Colorado.

Imaging team leader Thomas Gehrels of the University of Arizona revealed the discovery of what may be an addition to Saturn's family of 10 known moons. The body, estimated at about 120 miles in diameter, is just beyond the rings, he said.

Gehrels said it is either the known moon Janus, a previously implied small moon or "it

Doctors replace spine in 1st-ever operation

BALTIMORE, Maryland, Sept. 2 (AP) — Jessie Thomas was reported improving but in guarded condition Saturday following a 19-hour operation in which physicians implanted a metal device to replace a section of lower spine lost to a cancerous tumor.

Doctors said that the operation, the first of its kind, was successful but took much longer than expected. Mrs. Thomas remained in the hospital's intensive care unit.

Dr. Charles C. Edwards, who headed the surgical team at the University of Maryland Hospital, declined to speculate on the woman's chances for survival but said she would probably never regain the ability to walk.

The question is will her system continue with the same strength that it has shown so far," said Edwards. "It is more up to God and Jessie's will than anything else. We are just trying to support her system, and there's not much more we can do."

"We may have been scared, we may have been bloodied, but we are certainly not bowed."

The army remains resolute in its task to defeat terrorism," he said in a speech inaugurating a new British Legion (war veterans) hall in Antrim.

Earlier in the day, two gunmen believed to be Protestant extremists killed a Catholic fruit store employee in the Alm Road district of Belfast, raising new fears of another outbreak of sectarian killing.

Police said the two gunmen rode up to the store on a motorcycle and shot Gerry Lennon, 23, several times in the head and back before escaping. The motorcycle was later found burned out in a Protestant section of Belfast.

At Belfast magistrates court Saturday Mrs. Kathleen McIlvenny, 24, mother of three, was charged with the ambush killing of two British soldiers in the Andersonstown district of the city on April 5. She was also charged with being a member of the women's section of the proscribed IRA Provisional Wing and with wearing an IRA uniform and carrying a sub-machinegun at a pro-IRA demonstration in Belfast on Aug. 12.

Mrs. McIlvenny was remanded in custody until Wednesday.

Back in the Republic, Irish troops and police thronged the grounds of Sligo General Hospital Saturday during a visit by Britain's ambassador to Dublin, Robin Haydon, to three survivors of the bombing of Mountbatten's boat.

They are Lord and Lady Brabourne, Mountbatten's daughter and son-in-law, and their 14-year-old son Timothy.

Haydon said afterwards that all three were "in good spirits."

Timothy's twin brother Nicholas, the dowager Lady Brabourne and a local youth were also killed by the bomb planted in the boat of Britain's World War II hero and cousin of Queen Elizabeth II.

A ceremonial funeral will be held at Westminster Abbey for Mountbatten.

Irish Prime Minister Jack Lynch is attending the funeral and afterwards is to have wide-ranging talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

## British unions ready fight on Thatcher policy

BLACKPOOL, England, Sept. 2 (R) — Britain's powerful trade unions meet here Monday to decide how tough to be in opposing what they see as the new Conservative government's anti-union policies.

If delegates to the annual week-long Trades Union Congress (TUC) meeting in this northwest England seaside resort call for all-out war, it could mean another winter of crippling strikes.

It could also mean, in the government's view, a further deterioration of Britain's ability to compete in an increasingly sluggish world economy.

The TUC will formulate its stance on government proposals to cut spending, and jobs, in public services and to outlaw secondary picketing, in which striking workers picket firms not directly involved in their own labor dispute.

The government also wants to prevent "closed shops," in which all workers at a firm must be union members, and require secret postal ballots for union strike decisions.

## Good Morning

By Jihad Khazen

Yesterday, I discovered I had to add another item to the growing list of skills I sorely lack: story-telling to children.

My wife had left to spend the evening with relatives. I stayed behind pleading a deadline for an article I was working on — something about the perennial crisis in the Middle East. No sooner had I settled down to my papers than my little daughter appeared in her nightgown, demanding a story before she could go to sleep. My look of incomprehension must have been really dramatic, as she repeated the request louder. I tried to throw her off by saying, importantly, that here I was trying to solve the problems of the planet while all she could think of was a bedtime story. Doubt then appeared on her face; then she returned more firmly: no story, no sleep. I was beaten.

We went to her room: she to her bed, while I sat beside her. Looks were exchanged; she expectantly, I blankly. I was young once, a long, long time ago, and had gone through all the childhood stories available then. The Brothers Grimm, the Arab tales of romance and adventure such as *Antar the Black Prince*, *Al Zeer Abu Leila* and countless others. All these I must have known by heart then. But now, nothing. After some moments the silence became too charged, expectation was visibly and quickly changing into impatience. I had to say something.

The only thing I could think of was my abandoned article. "Do you want to hear something about the ups and downs of peace in the Middle East?" "Yes," she said. "Is it anything to do with snakes and ladders?" It took me a while to understand the connection.

As it dawned on me, she was off on her own line of thought. "Has any one fallen off a ladder there?" I said. "Yes, someone most certainly did. What's more he is still falling. He still hasn't reached the ground." "Who?" she demanded. "Him," I replied stubbornly. "By the way," I said, as I saw this was leading nowhere. "Have you heard of Mr. Smith who fell from the tenth floor? As he passed the sixth floor he said, 'so far, so good.'" "Silly story," she said. "Snakes and ladders and people who keep on falling. Tell me another one." Too true, I thought to myself. I have never heard of a sillier story.

Silence and expectant looks once more. "Listen," I said, "shall I tell you about the nationalization of the Egyptian press. This is also a true story." Hope lighted her eyes again. "Yes, do." "Well," I began, "four leading journalists told me exactly how that came about. Except each had a completely different story." "Which was the true one?" she asked. "No one knows," I replied, "except perhaps the little bird who took the whole thing down in writing?" "A bird?" she asked mystified. "Is this to be a story of little and bad pussy cats?" "It is indeed," I said. "All those who attended the meeting were pussy cats, with the exception of the president, of course..."

I woke up to angry cries from my wife who had just come in. On the bed beside me my little daughter was wide awake, but covered with remnants of fruit and other kinds of food. It seems that she decided to give herself a party, having given up hope of waking me up, let alone of hearing more stories. The last thing I heard as I rushed into my studies was my little girl's piercing voice telling my wife in accusing tones, "all he knows are silly stories about snakes and ladders and cats and birds."

Translated from Ashraf Al-Awsat

## Cosmos losers in bid to take 3rd soccer title

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (R) — The New York Cosmos have lost their bid to become North American soccer champions for the third year in a row.

They were squeezed out of the final by the Vancouver Whitecaps after 135 minutes play — and two "shoot-outs" Saturday night.

The Whitecaps, led by ex-England and Southampton star Alan Ball, had won the home leg 2-0. After 90 minutes play on the Cosmos ground at East Rutherford, near here, the teams were level at 2-2 but because the rules do not recognize a draw ten minutes of "sudden death" extra time was played.

This brought no goal and the teams went into a "shoot-out" which the Cosmos won, so squaring the series 1-1 and forcing a 50-minute "mini-game" which the rules provide as a decider. In turn this proved goalless.

A second "shoot-out" followed and Vancouver won it. The team plays either the Tampa Bay Rowdies or the San Diego Sockers in the final on September 8.

## French unionists plan week of demonstrations

PARIS, Sept. 2 (R) — French trade unionists launch a week of stoppages Monday to protest against rising prices and unemployment, putting Prime Minister Raymond Barre's economic policies under fresh scrutiny.

The "Action Week," organized by the Communist-led CGT (Confederation Generale du Travail) union, includes 1,000 protest meetings, 200 of them in Paris.

